Administration Report

Jas-dan state

1915-16 to 1920-21

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ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JASDAN STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1915-16.

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1916.

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To,

MEHERBAN

DARBAR SAHEB

KHACHAR SHRI VAJSUR ODHA

CHIEF OF JASDAN.

JASDAN.

DARBAR SAHEB,

In obedience to your Honour's directions I have the honour to submit the following report of the Administration of the Jasdan State for the year 1915-16.

Karbhari Office;
Jasdan 1st June 1916.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your Most obedient Servant,

નથુરામ નારણજી.
KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

THE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JASDAN STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1915-16.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Situation and Boundary.

The Jasdan State is situated in the middle of Kathiawar and is bounded on the east by the Bhavnagar State and Agency Thana, on the west by Jamnagar and Rajkot States, on the north by the Dhandhuka Taluka and Agency limits and on the south by Jamnagar State and Agency limits.

Area, Extent.

2. The jurisdictional territory of the State is 283 miles in area and consists of 56 villages. The State possesses, besides 2 villages with a pati in a third in Dhandhuka Taluka and a pati each in two villages under Agency Thana.

Population.

3. According to the census of 1911, the population of the State is 29884 souls as against 25727 in 1901.

Physical Aspect.

4. The country is for the most part flat and open but in some places it is very hilly and covered over with small forests. It is well drained with a number of good rivers flowing through it. The chief among these is the Bhadar, which takes its rise in the Madava Hill in the Jasdan territory and is the largest river in Kathiawar. The soil is Karal in many places, Bakad and

Tachhod in others. The principal productions are Cotton, Wheat, Bajri, Juwari, Sugarcane etc. The hilly parts of the State yield annually a considerable quantity of grass and are known as Vidis, and are mostly owned by the State. There are also in some places considerable stone quarries, yielding a fine quality of white building stone.

Places of Interest.

5. There are a number of places of some antiquarian interest in the State. The chief among them is the Somnath Temple on the Ghela river, dating far back in the past and a place of pilgrimage attracting pilgrims from the distant parts of the Country. It enjoys among other lands the revenue of the village of Vanala under the Babra Thana. An annual fair is held at this place.

Revenue and Tribute.

6. The gross Revenue of the State for St. year 1971 was Rs. 357263 as against Rs. 356228 the pevious year. The average Revenue for the past 5 years is Rs. 307485. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 7950 to the British Government, Rs. 394 to Baroda and Rs. 2649 to Junagadh-in all Rs. 10993.

Ruler and his Family.

7. The ruling family of Jasdan belongs to the Khacher clan of Kathis. The present ruler is Darbar Shri Vajsur Khachar, who is 37 years of age. He has three sons, the eldest, Kumar Shri Ala Khachar, being 11 years old. The rule of primogeniture governs the succession to the Gadi since 1904.

The Palace.

Movements of the Chief.

8. During the year under report the Darbar Saheb resided at the Capital town of Jasdan except for about 3 weeks in August, which he spent at Hingolgadh. The stay at the latter place was intended to be much longer, but it had to be curtailed owing to the failure of the rains and the need that was consequently felt for organising relief measures for the people.

Visit to Bhavnagar.

9. On 29-9-15 the Darbar Saheb went with a suitable retinue to Bhavnagar, having been invited there by H. H. Maharaja Saheb to perform the opening ceremony of a Dispensary at Khodiar. The Darbar Saheb reached Bhavnagar in the evening of the 29th. Early the following morning,

accompanied by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, he motored down to Khodiar from Bhavnagar, a distance of 8 miles, and after performing there the ceremony of opening the institution, returned to Bhavnagar. A Darbar was held the same morning at the Panveli Banglow, where the Dispensary was to be formally declared open. All the Chief Officers of the Bhavnagar State and other respectable gentlemen of the place were present. H. H. the Maharaja Saheb in a short speech after thanking the Darbar Saheb for the trouble he took in coming to Bhavnagar to perform the ceremony and alluding to the cordial relations which had always existed between the two States, requested him to declare the Khodiar Dispensary open. The Darbar. Saheb, in responding, expressed his gratefulness to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb for the previledge that had been accorded to him to perform the opening ceremony of such a useful and benevolent institution. He referred to the manifold works of public utility inaugurated by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb and pointed out the peculiar usefulness of an institution like the Khodiar Dispensary in such a place of pilgrimage as Khodiar. He then declared the Dispensary open and after he had been garlanded by His Highness, the Darbar was dissolved. The Darbar Saheb made a donation of Rs. 500 towards the expenses of the Dispensary. The next day the Darbar and party returned to Jasdan. During his short stay in Bhavnagar, the Darbar Saheb was spendidly entertained and was much pleased with the arrangements which had been made for his comfort and convenience.

Visits to Rajkot.

10. During the year under report, the Darbar Saheb twice went to Rajkot,—once on December 16th. 1915 to see Mr. Maconochie, who had shortly before been appointed Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar and again on Feb. 4, 1916 on the occasion of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon's visit to Rajkot. He took part in the various functions that had been arranged in connection with their Excellencies' visit and after a stay of 5 days returned to Jasdan on 9-2-16.

Birth-Day and Darbars.

11. The Birth-Day of the Heir-apparent Kumar Shri Ala Khacher was celebrated with the usual festivities on the 24th November 1915.

12. The installation day of Darbar Saheb was however clouded by the sad event of the death of Samat Dhadhal, a brother-in-law of the Chief. No. festivities accordingly took place, but as usual clothes etc., were distributed among the poor.

13. It is with deep regret that I have to note the sad demise of Samat Dhadhal, a brother-in-law of the Chief at the very early age of 36 years. He was a gentlemen of very sociable nature and his death is deeply mourned by his relatives and the large circle of his acquaintances.

Death of Samat Dhadhal.

Notworthy events of the year.

14. The stupendous warfare, that is going on in Europe and elsewhere, is a subject of such owerwhelming magnitude and importance that it could not be left without mention in this Report. The year has been marked by important successes of the British Arms in Africa and in other war areas, and the whole British Empire is looking forward with confidence to the ultimate suceess of the British and the allies.

War.

15. On 28-8-15, the victory of the Russian Navy over the German in the Gulf of Riga was announced and was received with universal rejoicing through-out the State as elsewhere in India. Flags were flown over the castle at Hingolgadh, where the Darbar Saheb was then residing.

16. On the 2nd of January 1916, in the principal towns of Jasdan and Vinchhiya, prayers were offered by the subjects of this State of all castes and creeds at their respective places of worship for the speedy triumph of the British Arms.

17. In Feb. 1916 the State sent 150 quilts to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund for the use of Indian Soldiers at the front. Rs. 1500 were also subscribed by the Ryots of this State to the same Fund in March. In addition to this, the Darbar Saheb has been contributing Rs. 100 mothly towards the Gohilwad Branch of the Kathiawar Red Cross Fund.

Contributions to War Funds.

18. The principal event during the year of particular importance to Kathiawar was the Visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon to this provice. Their Excellencies had long been desireus of seeing Kathiawar aad making personal acquaintanee of its ruling chiefs but through various reasons the wish had remained till now unfulfilled. The year being one of Famine in Kathiawar, the usual public

Visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon to Kathiawar.

Darbar and such functions as Visits and return Visits had been dispensed with and Their Excellencies' entry to and departure from Rajkot were to be private. On the morning of the 7th of February 1916. Their Excellencies arrived at Rajkot Junction where the Chiefs of the States of classes I to IV were invited to be present to meet them. At 12 the same day, His Excellency granted private interviews to some of the Chiefs, whose territory he was not visiting, the Jasdan Darbar being one of them. In the afternoon, Their Excellencies visited the Rajkot State Stables where typical cattle and horses from the different parts of Kathiawar had been collected. It may be noted that Jasdan had sent to the show 5 horses of the famous Kathi breed, which were much admired by Their Excellencies. At 9 oclock at night a Reception was held at the Residency where all the principal Chiefs and their Karbharis were invited. The next day in the evening, His Excellency presided at the Prize Distribution Ceremony at the Rajkumar College, the prizes being given away by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon. The same night Their Excellencies left Rajkot privately for Gondal. After visiting some of the principal States in the province, their Excellencies finally departed from Kathiawar on 15-2-16, leaving behind them on the minds of all a deep impression of their gracious and sympathetic disposition.

Birth-Day of His Majesty the King Emperor.

19. The Birth-Day of His Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated in the State on 3-6-15 with great rejoicings, and prayers were offered by the people for His Majesty's long life and welfare.

Handing over to the State the Control of its schools.

20. With effect from 1st September 1915, Government have been pleased to hand-over to the State the control of all its educational institutions. For this act of kindness, our heartfelt thanks are due to them and we hope that Government will have every reason to be satisfied with our administration of the Department and will, in course of time, be induced to dispense with the few conditions which they have thought necessary to impose.

Death of the Naib Karbhari Mr. Yeshwantrai Nathuram.

21. During the year under report, the sad event of the untimely death of the Naib Karbhari, Mr. Yeshwantrai Nathuram, took place. In him the State has lost a very able and conscientious officer and to him more than to any one else is due the credit for the development of the resources of the State, that has taken place in recent years.

Visits of distinguished guests.

The Visit of the Political Agent.

22. The Political Agent, Gohilwad Prant, Mr. W. P. Cowie B. A. I. C. S., in the course of his usual tour, visited Jasdan on the 28th Nov. 1915. On the 31st idem he moved to Hingolgadh, accompanied by the Darbar Saheb and after a stay there of a couple of days went on to Paliad.

Visit of Mr. E. Maconochie the Agent to the Governor.

23. On March 23rd 1916, Mr. E. Maconochie, the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, accepting the invitation of the Darbar Saheb, honoured Jasdan with a flying visit from Babra, where he had been to perform the opening ceremony of the New Girassia Hostel. He arrived at Jasdan at about 8 in the morning of the 23rd. March accompanied by the Political Agent and was received by the Darbar Saheb, the Heir-apparent, and the principal State Officers on the Atkot Road. The procession then moved on through the principal street of the town, which had been gaily decorated with flags and buntings and arrived at the Anand Vilas Palace. After going over the Palace, the Stables etc., the Agent to the Governor, with the Darbar Saheb and the Political Agent motored to Alansagar lake, where a light breakfast was partaken and after about an hour's halt there, the party returned to Jasdan. Here the Naib Karbhari presented to the Agent to the Governor, on behalf of the Ryots of the State, for the Lady Willingdon War Fund, a sum of Rs. 1500 which had been raised among them. Shortly afterwards, after being garlanded by the Darbar Saheb and receiving Pansupari etc. the Agent to the Governor departed by motor to Babra with the Political Agent.

Visit of the Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat.

24. The Gujarat Talukdari Settlement Officer, Mr. R. G. Gordon I. C. S. while on his way to inspect some of the villages in the Dhandhuka Taluka, adjoining the Jasdan territory, arrived at Vinchhiya on the 18th Feb. 1916 and halted there for a day. Suitable arrangements were made for his Camp &c.

BHAYATS.

Commutation of Meram Khacher's Giras into a cash Payment.

25. During the year under report, the Giras which had been assigned to Meram Khacher was commuted with the sanction of Government into a cash Hak of Rs. 3000/- per annum.

Death of Kumar Shri Mansur Khacher.

26. I much regret to note the sad event of the death of Kumar Shri Mansur Khacher, a Bhayat of this State which took place at Rajkot on 18-6-15. He was a son of Darbar Shri Ala Khacher the grand-father of the present Chief and was only 44 years of age at the time of his death. He leaves no issue.

System of Administration.

27. The names of the various Departments and the officers under whose charge they are, will be found in Appendix I. The administration is divided into two main branches Judicial and Executive. A Head of an Executive Department does the ordinary work of his department on his own initiative but in important matters a reference is necessary to the Kamdar and in still more important matters the orders of the Darbar Saheb are to be obtained. For this latter purpose, a Council, consisting of the Heads of Department and presided over by the Chief himself, sits daily where the more important matters are discussed and orders passed thereon by the Hazur. At this Council are also heard by the Darbar the petitions of his subjects. There is no doubt that it is to the active share and interest the Darbar Saheb thus takes in the administration that its effeciency is largely due. The Ryots, too, being sure of their grievances being readily heard by the highest authority in the State, live, as may be expected, quite contented and happy.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land and Land Revenue.

Revenue.

28. The Revenue year is the Hindu Kartik year which begins with Kartik Sud 1 and ends with Dewali.

Revenue Divisions.

29. For Revenue administration, the State is divided into two main Divisions or Mahals viz. Jasdan and Vinchhia, which again are sub-divided into smaller sub-divisions called Tappas. There are in all 7 Tappas—4 under Jasdan and 3 under the Vinchhiya Mahal—each of which is under a separate Vahivatdar. There are besides two more Vahivatdars, who are charged

with the management of the grass Vidis and are known as Vid Vahivatdars. The Vahivatdar is purely an executive officer and is not entrusted wtth any civil or criminal powers. Between the Vahivatdar and the Revenue Commissioner, there is a Revenue Inspector, whose duty it is to inspect and supervise the work done by the Vahivatdars.

(1) Agriculture.

Revenue system.

30. The prevailing system of collection is what is known as the Bhag-Batai, the State taking a fourth share of the produce of Monsoon crops and a fifth of the irrigated. However, in the case of such crops as Sugar-cane, market vegetables etc. to which such a system is manifestly inapplicable, Bighoti is charged. Besides this, a fixed cash cess, called vero, is charged on all lands in the occupation of cultivators, at rates varying according to the quality of the land.

Rainfall.

31. The total rainfall during the last monsoon was 11.46. inches as against 33 the previous year and 27, the average of the last five years. It was much scantier in the Vinchhiya than in the Jasdan Mahal. Owing to the deficient rainfall there would have heen a complete famine in the State but for the large irrigation tanks, which materially eased the situation.

Area under cultivation.

32. The total culturable area in the State has been estimated at 75600 acres of which about 61577 acres are Darbari and the rest Barkhali. Of the former 60216 acres were under cultivation during the Report year.

33. The acreage of the different crops during the year under report was as given below:—

Area under different crops.

Cotton.....	10650.
Wheat.....	4882.
Juwari.....	23716.
Bajri.....	14919.
Seasamum.....	17454.
Gram.....	510.
Sugarcane.....	267½.
Methi.....	167.

34. During the year, Rs. 12281 were advanced as tagavi to the cultivators. Out of the outstanding balance of previous years, Rs. 15677 were recovered, while Rs. 9000/— were altogether remitted.

Tagavi advances to the Ryots.

(II) Irrigation.

35. There are in all 4 irrigation tanks in the State, capable of irrigating altogether 22706 acres of land. The largest of them is (1) the Alansagar lake, situated about 3 miles from Jasdan. It was built in 1900 by Ala Khacher, the grand father of the present Darbar Saheb at a cost of Rs. 230830/- It has a catchment area of about 25 square miles and is capable of irrigating 11000 acres of land. The canals and subcanals constructed for irrigation are 33¼ miles in length. It pays an interest of about 5½ p. c. on capital.

Irrigation Tanks.

36. (2) Rajavadla tank is the next largest with a capacity of irrigating 8500 acres. It was built about the same time as the Alan Sagar and on an average pays an interest of 4¾ p. c. on capital, calculating both the water rate and the increase in the Darbar share of produce.

37. The other two tanks, (3) The Panelia and (4) the Revania, are much smaller with a capacity of irrigating 1560 and 1646 acres respectively. They were both built in the famine of St. 1934 i. e. 1878 A. D. and pay about 4½ p. c. on capital.

38. Besides these tanks, there were, during the year under report, 1531 irrigation Wells yielding 2632 Kos of water, showing an increase of 25 Wells with 20 Kos of water over those of last year. The increasing activity in the matter of digging new wells is very satisfactory as it tends to protect the Ryots against the famine and draught. This desirable activity is fostered by a system that has been introduced by which a cultivator, who sinks a new well with his own capital, is granted the ownership right of the well and 8 bighas of land under it per every Kos of water, which he can sell or dispose of at his will. This system has been found to furnish a powerful impetus to the digging of new wells.

Irrigation wells.

(III) Forests.

39. Under forests are also included the Vidis which furnish the State with a valuable supply of grass. The total receipts under this head were Rs. 15841 as against Rs. 8216 the previous year.

40. The total land revenue including forest receipts and proceeds of the sale or land amounted, for St. 1971 to Rs. 296031 showing an increase of Rs. 19184 over that of St. 1970.

Land Reveuue.

41. The condition of agricutural classes was very satisfactory Agricultural stock was sufficient and labour easily available Loans are freely granted to the Ryots by the State in cases of need and this has tended to lower the rates of interest charged by money-lenders and has saved many from falling into their hands. The agricultural classes are quite contented and happy.

Condition of Agricultural Classes.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

42. There is no regular Military force in the State but what force there is, consists of irregular Sibandi, cavalry and a number of Arabs. The whole force numbered 471 during the year under report.

Military.

Police.

43. The Head of the police Department is the Police Superintendent, under whom there are two Fozdars-one for the Jasdan and another for the Vinchhiya Mahal. The village Police Patel is the local Police officer of the village with a number of Pasaitas under him. The Pasaitas generally hold land on service tenure and the number for each village is fixed according to the local need. The strength of the State police including the village Pasaitas was 510 during the year.

Police Organisation.

44. The value of property stolen during the year under report was Rs. 982-6-9, out of which, property worth Rs. 388-15-3 was recovered, which is a much better result that the previous year's.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

45. Appendix 2 gives a list of laws and Rules in force in the State.

Laws in force.

Criminal Justice.

46. There are four courts of criminal jurisdiction in the State, viz., a Third Class Magistrate's Court at Vinchhiya; a First Class Magistrate's Court at Jasdan, a Sessions Court and the Hazur Court, which last is the highest Court of appeal and revision. The Sir Nyayadhish, who is the Chief Judge in Civil matters, presides also in the Sessions Court.

Courts.

47. The work done by the various Courts is detailed in the Appendices VIII and IX.

Civil Justice.

48. There are 3 courts of civil justice in the State, (1) the Court of the Jasdan Nyayadhish, which takes Cognisance of suits upto the value of Rs. 2000/- (2) the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish which hears suits of higher value, besides being a Court of Appeal against the decisions passed by the Nyayadhish and (3) the Hazur Court which is the highest appellate court of the State. Details as to the work done by each court during the Report year are given in Appendices XI and XII.

Courts.

49. Besides these, there is a Bhayati Court which hears and decides suits relating to Bhayats, Mulgirassias and the like. From its decisions, appeal lies to the Hazur Court.

50. There is also a Panchayat Court specially established to hear monetary disputes between the farmers and their creditors. This important institution hears and decides cases arising between them without charging any Court-Fees. The Court is composed of two State Officers and two merchants with the Darbar Saheb himself as the President. The decisions are final in all cases. A regular code is under enaction to guide the affairs of this Court in a systematic way. From the experience of past years it has been found that this Institution has been extremely popular and is regarded by both the parties as a boon.

Panchayat Court.

51. During the year under Report 12 persons were extradited from the State, of which ten were acquitted, while the remaining two were awaiting trial at the end of the year. No person was extradited to the State from foreign jurisdiction.

Extradition.

52. There are two jails, one at Jasdan and the other at Hingolgadh; Both of them are strong, well-ventilated, and commodious. The number of prisoners is shown in Appendix XIII. Their health and general conduct were good.

Jails.

53. Appendices XIV and XV give the details of the Registration work. No separate establishment is kept for Registration, which is done in the court of the Sir Nyayadhish.

Registration.

54. There is a Municipality in Jasdan, maintained at the expense of the State. It is under the control of the Chief Medical Officer. The work done by it during the year was satisfactory.

Municipality.

55. During the year under report, a new measure of some importance has been brought into effect. Until now the traffic in salt was altogether unregulated but Rules have now been devised regulating its import into the territory.

Rules for the Regulation of import of Salt.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

56. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture, more than one half of the population being engaged therein. The year being one of deficient rainfall, the produce of the different crops was much below normal. The principal crops of the year were Wheat, Bajri, Juwari, Til, Cotton, Sugarcane.

57. The agricultural stock was sufficient. Details are given in Appendix XX. Towards the end of the year a small-pox epidemic broke out among cattle in a number of villages. Vigorous steps have, however, been taken to suppress it.

Stock.

58. Labourers got sufficient work during the year. Their wages varied according to the season and nature of work, the highest rate being 5 annas per day. The Jasdan-Botad Railway gives employment to a good number of labourers.

Wages and Labour.

59. No important manufacture is carried on in the State. There is however a ginning factory at Vinchhiya. which is working successfully. The trade has been brisk and has been much fostered by the Jasdan-Botad Railway.

Trade and Manufacture.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

60. The total revenue for the St. year 1971 amounted to Rs. 357263, while that of the previous year was Rs. 356228. The total expenditure came to Rs. 341421. The financial condition of the State is satisfactory.

CHAPTER VI.

P. W. Department.

The "Anand Vilas" Palace was completed during the year under Report. The "Odha Khachar Hospital" is building and is nearing completion. The construction of a new granary for the State has also been taken in hand.

The total expenditure on public works during the Report year was Rs. 14692.

CHAPTER VII.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

61. The Medical Department of the State is under the control of Dr. Hiralal J. Lala L. M. & S., the Chief Medical Officer of the State.

62. There are two Dispensaries in the State one at Jasdan under the Chief Medical Officer and the other at Vinchhiya under the charge of Mr. Chandulal N. Baxi. A Hospital is being built at Jasdan and is nearing completion.

Dispensaries.

63. The total number of patients treated in the two dispensaries was 7065, while the number of operations performed was 69, of which a few were major ones.

Work done at the Dispensaries.

64. The total number of births and deaths during the year was 1430 and 515 respectively, showing an increase of 61 in births and a decrease of 202 in deaths as compared with the previous year. There was no epidemic during the year and the public health was satisfactory.

Births and Deaths.

65. The number of people vaccinated during the Report year was 1179.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION.

66. With effect from Sept. 1st 1915, the State was entrusted by Government with the control of its schools. Though the schools are still open to occasional Agency inspection, their Examinations etc., are conducted by the State Officers. Mr. Maganlal Dolatram, the Jasdan Nyayadhish, works also as the Educational Officer of the State in addition to his other duties and is assisted by Mr. Nurmamad Khanmamad, who has been appointed the Educational Inspector.

67. There are in all 9 schools in the State—One English and 8 Vernacular, of which latter 2 are girls' schools. The English School was opened during the year under report and teaches at present upto the 4th Standard. It was attended by 32 pupils at the close of the year, which is a fairly respectable number, considering the short period the school had been open. A new Vernacular school was also opened at Nani Aniyali, a village of the State. Besides these State Schools, there are two private Vernacular institutions—one at Galiana and the other at Moti Aniyali.

68. The total number of pupils attending the State schools was 682 during the Report year, showing an increase of 112 over that of the previous year. The number of girls receiving instruction in Girls' Schools was 125.

69. Primary Education is free throughout the whole state.

Libraries.

70. There are two libraries in the State one under the Jasdan Taluka School and the other a private one.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Printing Press. 71. There is no Printing Press in the State.

Post office. 72. There are 4 Post offices in the State.

Mint. 73. There is no mint in the State.

Horse-breeding. 74. The State owns a Paddok where horses of the pure Kathi Breed are reared. The Stallions are also lent to private breeders.

Sadavrats. 75. The State maintains 3 Sadavrats one at Hingolgadh and a third at Vinchhiya, There are also private Sadavrats at Kalasar, Piperdi, Gokhlana and Kothi, which are maintained out of the income of lands granted by the State.

76. In concluding this Report, I cannot help expressing my obligation to the heads of the several Departments for their cordial co-operation in the administration of the State.

નથુરામ વારણુલ,
KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Jasdan State and Residency officials, showing changes in personnel during the year 1915-16.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
1. Mr. Nathuram. Naranji	Chief Karbhari.	1911	31-3-16	
2. Mr. Yeshwantrai Nathuram. ...	Sir Nyayadhish & Judge of the Bhayati Court. Supdt. of State expenses & Accounts & financial secretary.	1911	12th Sept. 1915	
3. Mr. Anantrai Nathuram M. A.	Do.	Sept. 1915	31-3-16	Also working as Naib Karbhari.
4. Mr. Amirmiyan Abasimiyan. ...	Revenue Commissioner.	1889	31-3-16	
5. Mr. Hiralal Jivanlal L. M. & S. ...	Chief Medical Officer.	1909	31-3-16	
6. Mr. Maganlal Dolatram.	Nyayadhish & Private Secretary & Educational Officer.	1910	31-3-16	
7. Mr. Ebrahim Valimamad. ...	Hazur Asstt. Also working as Ag. Executive Engineer.	1908	31-3-16	
8. Mr. Harakhchand Gopalji. ...	State Vakil in the Agent to the Governor's Office.	1913	31-3-16	
9. Mr. Jaduram Gopalji, ...	Police Superintendent.	1914	31-3-16	
10. Mr. Manishanker Chhoganlal. ...	Prant Vakil.	1906	31-3-16	
11. Mr. Jethalal Ranchoddas. ...	Zillah Vakil.	1904	31-3-16	
12. Bhogilal Nathuram.	Tutor to K. S. Ala Khachar, the heir-apparent & other younger Kumars.	1914	31-3-16	

(વકી) નથુરામ નારણજી,
KARBHARI,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Jasdan State during the year 1915-16.

No.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	The Criminal Procedure Code (Act V 1889).			
2	The Contract Act (IX of 1872.) ...	Spirit of these British laws and others is observed.		
3	The Evidence Act (I of 1872.) ...			
4	The Extradition Rules			
5	The Boiler Act.			
6	The Whipping Act.			
7	The Hindu Law.			
8	The Mahomedan Law.			
9	The State Penal Code (Act I of 1905).			
10	The Civil Procedure Code (II of 1905).			
11	The Limitation Rules...	Enacted for the State.		
12	The Court Fee Rules.			
13	The Game Rules.			
14	The Cattle Trespass Act.			
15	The Registration Rules.			
16	Explosive Substance Act.			
17	Animal Cruelty Act			
18	Gambling Act			
19	Police Rules.			
20	Salt and Abkari Rules.			
21	Arms Rules.			
22	Revenue Rules.			
23	Customs-New and Revised Act. ...			

(વહી) નથુરામ નારણજી,
KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Jasdan State during the year 1915-16.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Casualities.* Died.	*Casualities.* Invalided.	*Casualities.* Discharged, deserted, &c.	At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men. European Commissioned officers.	Number of men. Native Commissioned officers.	Number of men. Non-commissioned officers.	Number of men. Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There are five guns of which two are serviceable only.	0	0	0	0	0	
Sappers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Infantry.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Imperial Service troops.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	

(મણી) નથુરામ નારણજી,
KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1915-16.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent. ...	1	40	480	...	...	...	...	...	Knows Gujarati.		The pay of grade of the Police Superintendent and the two Fozdars includes Horse-allowance also.
Jasdan-Fojdar, ...	1	32	384	...	...	...	...	...	Knows Gujarati.		
Vinchhiya Fozdar. ...	1	32	384	...	...	...	...	...	,,		
Clerks.	2	8 and 6	168	...	...	...	...	...	,,		
Jamadars.	2	16 and 9	300	...	...	...	...	...	Do not		
Police.	32	4 of 7 1 of 7½ 27 of 6	2370	...	...	...	...	...	,,		
Pasaitas enjoying lands. ..	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96		
Total.....	510		4086						101		

(વકી) નથુરામ નારણજી,
KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Jasdan State, during the year 1915-16.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jasdan Fozdar.	38	30	36	44	35	44	19	37	15	7	62.6	76.9	63·15	76.9	
Vinchhiya Fozdar.	29	28	22	21	22	21	17	13	5	6					
Total...	67	58	58	65	57	65	36	50	20	13					

(સહી) નથુરામ નારણજી,
KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Jasdan State, during the year 1915-16.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jasdan	1577-10-9	932-6-9	382-15-9	388-15-3	24.2	41.8	

(વકી) નથુરામ નારણજી,
KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Jasdan State during the year 1915-16.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					*Imprisonment.*		*Imprisonment and fine.*		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder.	...	1	1																											
Grievous Hurt.	...	3	3																											
Hurt.	...	7	7	58	61	65	50	2	7	1	16	24	..	50	13	...	...	9	1	...	10	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	
Kidnapping.	...	2	2																											
Dacoity.	...	...	...																											
Theft with house-breaking	19	13	32																											
Theft.	2	7	9																											
Others.	10	25	35																											
Total...	31	58	89																											

(ગઢવી) નથુરામ નારણજી,
KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Jasdan State during the year 1915-16.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1915-16.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court.	54	45	2	66	....	6	4	4	85	82	4	11	63	2	...	2	
3rd class Magistrate's Court at Vinchhia.	16	21	...	10	...	15	10	...	21	35	18	2	15	...	...	...	
Total.....	70	68	2	78	...	21	14	4	106	119	22	13	80	2	...	2	Two accused persons having been committed to the Chief Session's court of the Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar, have been sentenced to transportation for life on a charge of murder.

(સહી) નથુરામ નારણજી,
KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1915-16.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court.	..	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(સહી) નથુરામ નારણજી,

KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1915-16.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Sutes filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suites for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 and under Rs 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwisedisposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y. m. d. 0-0-0	The relates to not capable of
Nyayadhish Court.	14	3	52	39	66	42	63	30	3	12	Rs. 2300-12-10.	1	31	7	27	11	...	...	...	1	5	7	17	Rs. 1857-5-6.	0-1-19	Of these 39 suits, one re a declaratory decree, not ca being valued.

(સહી) નથુરામ નારણજી,

KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1915-16.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	2	2	Rs. 3586-1-10	2	0	0	4	2	3586-1-10	2	2	3586-1-10	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Nyayadhish Court.	24	18	Rs. 5392-1-6½	27	17	Rs. 4642-2-6	51	35	10034-4-½	33	24	7711-1-4½	18	11	2323-2-8	5	3	3	

(સહી) નથુરામ નારણજી,
KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits during the year 1915-16.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for trial.		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d*	
Hazur Court ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	Rs. 563-15-0. Rs. 28-11-7 Rs. 150-0-0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-0-0	0-4-0	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	5	7	2	2	7	9	...	2	7	7			...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-0-0	0-10-0	

(સહી) નથુરામ નારણજી,

KARDAR,
Jasdan State

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Jasdan State, during the year 1915-16.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year,	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
									Rs.	Day.	
Jasdan	1	18	37	43	55	11·98	15·89	10	3355	1.7	No death among convicts in the Jail.
Hingolgadh. ...	1										

(સહી) નથુરામ નારણજી,

Karbhari, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Jasdan State during the year 1915-16.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents, registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Jasdan.	17	22	16	20	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	17	22	280370/-	7184/-	0	0	0	0	

(વકી) નથુરામ ત્રાપજીઆ,
KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Jasdan State, during the year 1915-16.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realized.	
Immoveable Property... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Right of Immoveable Property	16	15131	314 7 9	20	5584	127 6 3	
Cash Rights.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Will.	1	265239	6 4 ...	2	1600	33 10 6	
Total...	17	280370	320 11 9	22	7184	161 0 9	
Expenditure.	...	...	...	...	...	60	
	17						

(સહી) નથુરામ નારણજી,

KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities in the Jasdan State during the year 1915-16.

Jasdan.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Jasdan	...	...	...	...	3736-0-0	3780-0-0	...	No Municipal cess is levied from the people; all these expenses are borne by the State.

(સહી) નથુરામ નારણજી,

KARDAR,

Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain-fall in the Jasdan State during the year 1915-16.

Stations.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February,	March.	Total.	Total of the past year.	Average of the past 5 year.	Remarks.
Jasdan	2.96	5.26	...	1-99	1-25	..	...	...	...	...	11-46	33-20	26-91			

(સહી) નથુરામ નારણજી,

KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to price of staple food-grains during the year 1915-16.

Articles.	During March (past year.)		During March (present year.)		Remarks.
	Bengali Seers.	Per Rupee.	Bengali Seers	Per Rupee.	
Bajri.	10½		9		
Juwari.	14		10		
Wheat.	10		10		

(બક્ષી) નથુરામ નારણજી,
KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public works in the Jasdan State during the year 1915-16.

Description.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original	Repairs.	Total.		
1 Irrigation.	... ...	294	294					
2 Roads.	... ...	62	62					
3 Palace in the Darbargadh...	9017	... ...	9017					
4 Building of the New Odha Khachar Hospital.	97	... ...	97					
5 Miscellaneous Darbari works.	... ...	5222	5222					
Total..	9114	5578	14692					

(સહી) નથુરામ નારણજી,

KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock and implements in the Jasdan State during the year 1915-16.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remark.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
Jasdan.	1915-16	8403	13294	1162	5141	199	344	138	699	41268	2992	...	180	1293	

(સહી) મથુરામ નારણજી,

KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Jasdan State during the year 1915-16.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tody.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Jasdan.	1	901	4	3609	2	17	...	...	7	4527	

(સહી) નથુરામ નારણજી,
KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX

Particulars of receipts & expenditure for St. 1971

No.	Receipts.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue.	2,73,784
2	Local cess.	8,952
3	Sale Proceeds of land.	6,406
4	Opium Revenue.	3,609
5	Abkari Revenue.	1,121
6	Jama etc. from Bhayats.	2,105
7	Customs Receipts.	18,682
8	Forest Receipts.	15,841
9	Judicial Receipts.	2,403
10	Educational Fees.	55
11	Guaranteed Rights...	949
12	Extraordinary Receipts.	...
13	Other Receipts.	7,684
14	Tagavi Recovered.	15,677
	Total...	3,57,268

XXII.

in the Jasdan State.

No.	Expenditure.	Rs.
1	Darbari expenses.	1,04,709
2	Tribute and other funds.	16,893
3	Extraordinary charges.	1,181
4	Administration estate.	56,904
5	Revenue Department.	Included in item 4
6	Judicial Department.	5,893
7	Educational Department.	3,693
8	Military (sirbandi).	Included in item 4
9	Police.	
10	Jail.	
11	Dispensary (including vaccination).	2,970
12	Forests Department.	11,100
13	Public Works and Repairs.	14,692
14	Minor Establishments.	38,415
15	Dharmado.	5,024
16	Guaranteed Rights.	...
17	Paid in liquidation of debts.	...
18	Miscellaneous.	43,736
19	Nazarano.	...
20	Purchase of lands.	13,635
21	Remission.	10,295
22	Relief works.	...
23	Tagavi Advanced Expenditure.	12,281
	Total...	3,41,421

(સહી) નથુરામ નારણજી,
KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Jasdan State during the year 1915-16.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of In-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Jasdan Dispensary. ...	4723	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. 2294—8-0	55.8	The number of accidental and police cases admitted as in-door patients is not entered as no such separate register is kept for these patients, the dispensary being mainly for out-door attendance.
Vichhiya Dispensary. ...	2342	...	...	..	...	...	675-10-6	39.4	
Total...	7065	...	...	...	...	...	2970-2-6	95.2	

(સહી) નથુરામ નારણજી,
KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Jasdan State for the year 1915-16.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Jasdan.	29884	1369	1430	61	...	717	515	...	202	45.8	47.8	23.9	17.2	

(સહી) નથુરામ ત્રીભુવન,
KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Jasdan State for the year 1915-16.

No. of Schools.		Description of School.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.	
...	1	Darbar Shri Vajsur Khachar English Middle School.	...	32	....	28.3				One English Middle School, called Darbar Shri Vajsur Khachar English School, is opened in Jasdan proper and one Gujarati School has been opened in Nani-Aniyali during the year under Report.
2	2	Girls' Schools (Gujarati).	53 ~~49~~	125	47-4 ~~38.6~~	92.9	...	Rs. 517-0-0	Rs. 2856-0-0	
5	6	Boys' Schools (Gujarati).	492 ~~521~~	525	442-7 ~~403.7~~	421.9				

(સહી) મથુરામ નાથજી,
KAMDAR,
Jasdan State.

JASDAN STATE.

Political Relation Appendix "A."

Number.	Name of State.	Tribute in men & money.		Estimated Population	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Forces.	Estimated expenditure.	Remarks.
		Amount.	To whom payable.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Jasdan	7950 ...	British Government.	29884	682	1179	3,57,268	471	3,41,421	
		394 ...	Baroda.							
		2649 ...	Junagadh.							
		10993								

(સહી) નથુરામ નારણજી,
KARDAR,
Jasdan State.

ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JASDAN STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1916-17.

Printed at

Kagdi Purushottam Parmanand's "LIBERAL LAXMI PRESS"

RAJKOT;

1917.

To,

MEHERBAN

DARBAR SAHEB

KHACHAR SHRI VAJSUR ODHA

CHIEF OF JASDAN.

JASDAN.

DARBAR SAHEB,

In obedience to your Honour's directions I have the honour to submit the following report of the Administration of the Jasdan State for the year 1916-17.

Karbhari Office;
Jasdan 1st June 1917.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your Most obedient Servant,

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

THE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JASDAN STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1916-17.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Situation and Boundary.

The Jasdan State is situated in the middle of Kathiawar and is bounded on the east by the Bhavnagar State and Agency Thana, on the west by Jamnagar and Rajkot States, on the north by the Dhandhuka Taluka and Agency limits and on the south by Jamnagar State and Agency limits.

Area, Extent.

2. The jurisdictional territory of the State is 283 miles in area and consists of 56 villages. The State possesses, besides, 2 villages with a pati in a third in Dhandhuka Taluka and a pati each in two villages under Agency Thana.

Population.

3. According to the census of 1911, the population of the State is 29884 souls as against 25727 in 1901.

Physical Aspect.

4. The country is for the most part flat and open but in some places it is very hilly and covered over with small forests. It is well drained with a number of good rivers flowing through it. The chief among these is the Bhadar, which takes its rise in the Madava Hill in the Jasdan territory and is the largest river in Kathiawar. The soil is Karal in many places, Bekad and Tachhod in others. The principal productions are Cotton, Wheat, Bajri,

Juwari, Sugarcane etc. The hilly parts of the State yield annually a considerable quantity of grass and are known as Vidis and are mostly owned by the State. There are also in some places considerable stone quarries, yielding a fine quality of white building stone.

Places of interest.

5. There are a number of places of some antiquarian interest in the State. The chief among them is the Somnath Temple on the Ghela river, dating far back in the past and a place of pilgrimage attracting pilgrims from the distant parts of the country. It enjoys among other lands the revenue of the village of Vanala under the Babra Thana. An annual fair is held at this place.

Revenue and Tribute.

6. The gross revenue of the State for St. year 1972 was Rs. 2,44,079 as against Rs. 3,57,263 the previous year. The average revenue for the past 5 years is Rs. 3,07,486. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs 7950 to the British Government, Rs. 394 to Baroda and Rs. 2649 to Junagadh-in all Rs. 10,993.

Ruler and his Family.

7. The ruling family of Jasdan belongs to the Khacher clan of Kathis. The present ruler is Darbar Shri Vajsur Khacher, who is 38 years of age. He has three sons, the eldest, Kumar Shri Ala Khacher, being 12 years old. The rule of primigeniture governs the succession to the Gadi since 1904.

Movements of the Chief.

8. On 13th December 1916 the Darbar Saheb went to Rajkot to attend the meeting of the Rajkumar College Council which was held on the 15th. He attended also the Prize giving ceremony at the Rajkumar College the next day and returned to Jasdan by motor the day after.

9. In October 1916 and March 1917 the Darbar Saheb went to Hingolgadh for a change of air and stayed there for about a fortnight on each occasion. The rest of the year was spent at Jasdan.

Birth-days and Darbars.

10. The birthday of the Heir Apparent K. S. Ala Khacher was celebrated with the usual festivities on 3rd November 1916.

11. The customary Darbar on the Installation Day however had to be put off as the Darbar Saheb was not well, only the usual charities being dispensed on the occasion. The illness of the Darbar Saheb proved to be of rather a severe form but by the grace of God and thanks to the skillful and able treatment of Mr. Hiralal the Chief Medical Officer, a

complete recovery resulted. On this happy event a special Darbar was held on 16-1-17 when the Darbar Saheb made his first appearance in public after his recovery, to the great rejoicing and relief of the people who were over-joyed to see once more their Chief, restored to perfect health, after a long and anxious period.

12. The Darbar Saheb was elected a member of the Rajkumar College Council this year and took part in its deliberations at a meeting held on 15th December 1916.

NOTEWORTHY EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

Wedding in the Darbargadh.

13. The wedding of Bai Shri Lakhubai, daughter of Bhayat K. S. Ravat Khachar, with Mr. Vagad Ram Punja, a nephew of the Darbar Saheb was the principal noteworthy event in the State during the year. The Darbar Saheb generously took on himself to celebrate the event himself in all respects as if the marriage were one of his own daughter and the event therefore was in every respect a State wedding. The marriage took place with great eclat in the Darbargadh on 24th February 1917. Among the guests was H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Gondal who graced the occasion with his distinguished presence in company with his daughters Kunvari Sahebs Rajkunverba & Lilaba while deputations were received from other States. The different committees entrusted with the various arrangements did their work very well and deserve credit for the satisfactory way in which they discharged their several duties. Our thanks are also due to the Gondal State for kindly placing their State band at our service & lending a number of their tents.

Birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor.

14. The Birth-day of His Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated in the State on 3-6-16 with great rejoicing, and prayers were offered by the people for His Majesty's long life and welfare.

War.

15. The War has been raging as fiercely as ever but it is a pleasure to note that during the year the successes of the British and the Allies have been marked and important and give hope for a victorious termination of the struggle in the near future. The advance of the British and the French on the French front and the important successes of our arms in Mesapotania and Egypt are the outstanding features in the progress of the war, the latter having particularly an important bearing to India. The capture of

Bagdad was a great military achievement and the news was received with the greatest rejoicings in the State.

16. On the 2nd January of 1917, in the principal towns of Jasdan and Vinchhia, prayers were offered by the subject of this State of all castes and creeds at their respective places of worship for the speedy triumph of the British Arms.

Contribution to War Fund.

17. During the Report year Rs. 3200 were contributed by the State to the Gohilwad Branch of the War and Relief Fund besides Rs 20 to the Rajkot Saurashtra High School War Concert and Rs. 50 to the Ahmedabad War Fancy Fete.

VISITS OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Visit of H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

18. H. H. The Thakore Saheb of Gondal accompanied by Kunvari Sahebs Rajkunverba & Lilaba visited Jasdan on the occassion of the marriage of K. S. Rawat Khacher's daughter. His Highness arrived on the 23rd February 1917 and after a stay of two days departed for Gondal on the noon of the 25th. This was the first occasion that the Ruler of the Gondal State has visited this Taluka and it had the effect of strengthening the cordial relations already existing between the two States.

Visits of the Political Agent, Gohilwad Prant.

19. Mr. W. C. Tudor Owen, the Political Agent, Gohilwad Prant paid a flying and informal visit to Jasdan on 6-7-16 from his camp at Paliad. He passed only a night here and took his departure by the 11 A. M. train next day after seeing the New Palace, Stables, Alan Sagar lake etc. At this visit he demontrated some very useful experiments with the "Kos" that were being worked out in Palitana, and which were very much appreciated by the Darbar Saheb and those present.

20. On 28-11-1916 the Political Agent paid an official visit to Jasdan from Kotda in the course of his tour. He stayed for two days and departed by train on the 30-11-1916.

SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.

21. The names of the various Departments and the officers, who preside over them will be found in the Appendix I. The Administration is divided into two main branches Judicial and Executive. A head of an executive Department does the ordinary work of his department on his

own initiative but in important matters a reference is necessary to the Kamdar and in still more important matters the orders of the Darbar Saheb are to be obtained. For this latter purpose, a Council, consisting of the Heads of the Departments and presided over by the Chief himself, sits daily where the more important matters are discussed and orders passed thereon by the Hazur. At this Council are also heard by the Darbar the petitions of his subjects. There is no doubt that it is to the active share and interest the Darbar Saheb thus takes in the administration that its effeciency is largely due. The Ryots too thus assured of their grievances being personally heard by the highest authority in the State, live, as may be expected, quite contented and happy.

CHAPTER II.

Revenue.

22. The Revenue year is the Hindu Kartik year which begins with Kartik Sud I and ends with Devali.

Revenue Divisions.

23. For Revenue administration, the State is divided into two Divisions or Mahals viz. Jasdan and Vichhia, which again are sub-divided into smaller sub-divisions called Tappas. There are in all 7 Tappas, 4 under Jasdan and 3 under the Vinchhia Mahal, each of which is under a separate Vahivatdar. There are besides two more Vahivatdars, who are charged with the management of the Grass Vidis and are known as Vid Vahivatdars. The Vahivatdar is purely an executive officer and is not entrusted with any civil or criminal powers. The post of the Revenue Inspector was vacant during the year under report.

AGRICULTURE.

Revenue System.

24. The prevailing system of collection is what is known as the Bhag-Batai, the State taking a fourth share of the produce of monsoon crops and a fifth of the irrigated. However in the case of such crops as Sugarcane, market vegetables etc. to which such a system is manifestly in-applicable, Bighoti is charged. In addition to the above a fixed cash cess, called Vero, is also levied on all lands in the occupation of cultivators, at rates varying according to the quality of the land.

Rainfall.

25. The total rainfall during the last monsoon was 25 59 inches against 11.46 the previous year and 21.91 the average of the last five years. It was very well distributed over the season for the crops though as it did not rain in any large quantity at any time, water in wells and tanks did not rise in proportion to the total fall.

Area under cultivation.

26. The total culturable area in the State has been estimated at 75600 acres of which about 61577 acres are Darbari and the rest Barkhali. Of the former 60250 acres were under cultivation during the year.

27. The total acreage of the important crops during the Report year was as under.

Area under different crops.

Cotton.	15242
Wheat.	4604
Juwari.	24665
Bajri.	16238
Sesamum.	9170
Gram.	311
Sugarcane.	149
Kamod.	160

Tagavi advances to the Ryots.

28. During the year Rs. 36,316 were advanced as Tagavi to the cultivators. Owing to the effects of the previous lean year, it was found necessary to make advances on a much larger scale than last year. Of the outstanding balance of previous years Rs. 12,268 were recovered and Rs. 12,061 were remitted altogether.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation Tanks.

29. There are four Irrigation tanks in the State with an estimated maximum capacity of irrigating altogether 22706 acres of the land. The largest of them is the Alan Sagar Lake near Jasdan. It was built in 1900 at a cost of Rs. 2,30,830/- and has a catchment area of 25 miles with a maximum capacity of irrigating about 11000 acres of land. As the previous year was one of scanty rainfall, the water in all the tanks remained comparatively low but what water there was, was utilized with great benefit not only for watering the withering Agtar crops but also for growing large quantities of wheat,

The Alan Sager Tank watered during the year 6577 Bighas of land and calculating both the watercess and the increase in the Darbar's share of produce, yielded about 7¼ p. c. on capital cost.

30. The other tanks are the Rajavadla with a capacity of irrigating 8500 acres, the Panelia 1560 acres and the Revania 1646 acres. During the year they irrigated altogether 560 Bighas of land only.

Wells.

31. There were 1534 wells during the year an increase of 3 over last year's. In a country like India with a very uncertain rainfall, wells constitute a most important factor in the agricultural economy and every endeavour is being made to encourge the sinking of new wells. For this purpose a system has been introduced in this State by which a cultivator, who sinks a new well with his own capital, is granted the ownership right of the well and 8 Bighas of land under it, which he can sell or dispose of at his will. Again a cultivator who wishes to sink a well on land in the occupation of another, is with certain reservations allowed to do so provided the latter is unwilling to dig the well himself, and if the operation is successful, he receives a plot from the other's land of such extent as could be sufficiently watered from the new well. By this means not only is the sinking of new wells encouraged but the land passes from the hands of the less to the more enterprising farmer. As the cultivator already in possession has the option to dig the well himself, this practice is not felt as a hardship.

(III) FORESTS.

32. Under forests are also included the Vidis which furnish the State with a valuable supply of grass. The total receipts under this head were Rs. 19,775 as against Rs 15,841 the previous year.

Land Revenue.

33. The total land revenue including forests receipts and proceeds of the sale of land amounted to Rs 1,91,115 a decrease of Rs. 1,04,916 from that of St. 1971, which was due to the year being one of partial famine.

Condition of the agricultural classes.

34. The condition of the agricultural classes was on the whole tolerably satisfactory. As the year was one of scanty harvest the poorer ryots must have suffered some hardship but loans were freely advanced to deserving persons and no necessity was felt for opening any relief works.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Military.

35. There is no regular Military force in the State, but there is a number of irregular Sirbandi and cavalry with a number of Arabs. Details are given in Appendix III.

POLICE.

Police Organisation.

36. The Head of the police Department is the Police Superintendent under whom there are two Fozdars-one for the Jasdan and another for the Vinchhia Mahal. The village Police Patel is the local Police officer of the village with a number of Pasaitas under him. The Pasaitas generally hold land on service tenure and the number for each village has been fixed according to the local need. The strength of the State police including the village Pasaitas was 519 during the year. The work done by the department is shown in Appendices V. VI. VII.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Laws in force.

37. Appendix II gives a list of laws and Rules in force in the State.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Courts.

38. There are four courts of criminal jurisdiction in the State, viz., a Third Class Magistrate's Court at Vinchhia; a First Class Magistrate's Court at Jasdan: a Sessions Court and the Hazur Court, which last is the highest Court of appeal and revision. The Sir Nyayadhish, who is the Chief-Judge in Civil matters, presides also in the Sessions Court.

39. The work done by the various Courts is detailed in the Appendices VIII and IX.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Courts.

40. There are 3 courts of civil justice in the State (1) the Court of the Jasdan Nyayadhish, which takes Cognisance of suits upto the value of Rs. 2000/-(2) the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish which hears suits of higher value, besides sitting as a Court of Appeal on the decision passed by the Nyayadhish and (3) the Hazur Court which is the highest appellate Court of the State. Details as to the work done by each Court during the Report year will be found

in Appendices XI and XII. A special arrangement exists for disposing of suits between cultivators and their creditors which are dealt with under a form of Panchayat.

41. Besides these 3 Courts, there is a Bhayati Court which hears and decides suits between the State and Bhayats and Mulgirasias. From its decisions, appeal lies to the Hazur Court.

42. During the year under Report 10 persons were extradited from the State, of which 6 were acquitted, while the remaining were awaiting trial at the end of the year. 2 persons were extradited to the State from foreign jurisdiction, of which one was convicted and the other discharged.

Jails.

43. There are two jails, one at Jasdan and the other at Hingolgadh. Both of them are strong, well-ventilated and commodious. The number of prisoners is shown in Appendix XIII. Their health and general conduct were good.

Registration.

44. Appendices XIV and XV give the details of the Registration work. No separate establishment is kept for Registration, which is done in the Court of Sir Nyayadhish.

45. There is a Municipality in Jasdan maintained at the expense of the State. It is under the control of the Chief Medical Officer. The work done by it during the year was satisfactory.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

46. The Chief occupation of the people is agriculture, more than one half of the population being engaged therein. As the previous year (St. 1971) was one of deficient rainfall the produce of the different crops was much below normal. The principal crops of the year were Wheat, Bajri, Juwari, Til, Cotton, Sugarcane.

47. The agricultural stock was sufficient. There was actually an increase of 199½ bullocks over the last year's number.

In the hot season some scarcity of fodder was felt but the prohibition of the export of grass and similar measures prevented the situation from getting acute at any time. It was not found necessary to touch the State reserves of grass.

48. Labourers got sufficient work during the year. Their wages varied according to the season and nature of work, the highest rate being 5 annas per day. The Jasdan Botad Railway gives employment to a good number of labourers.

Wages and Labour.

49. No important manufacture is carried on in the State. There is however a ginning factory at Vinchhia which is working successfully. Trade was good though it could not fail to be affected by the bad harvest.

Trade and Manufacture.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

50. The total revenue for St. year 1972 amounted to Rs. 2,44,079 while that of the previous year was Rs. 3,57,268. The total expenditure came to Rs. 2,70,485. In spite of retreachment in expenditure there was a deficit at the end of the year of Rs. 26,406 which was due to a decrease in the revenue due to a bad harvest. The financial condition of the state is however satisfactory.

CHAPTER VI.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

51. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 12,343. The Odha Khacher Hospital and the Granary are nearly finished.

CHAPTER VII.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

52. The Medical Department of the State is under the control of Dr. Hiralal J. Lala L. M. & S., the Chief Medical Officer of the State.

53. There are two Dispensaries in the State, one at Jasdan under the Chief Medical Officer and the other at Vinchhia under the charge of Mr. Chandulal U. Baxi. A Hospital is being built at Jasdan and is nearly finished.

54. The total number of patients treated in the two dispensaries was 7392 while the number of operations performed was 118 of which a few were major ones.

Work done at the Dispensaries.

55. The total number of births and deaths during the year was 1298 and 457 respectively, showing a decrease of 132 in births and 58 in deaths as compared with the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that public health shows a progressive improvement every year. The rate of mortality for 1914-15 was 23.9, for 1915-16, 19.2 and for the present year 15.2.

Births & Deaths.

56. During the year there was a short outbreak of small-pox which was however speedily got under by energetic vaccination measures. There was no other epidemic of any importance.

57. The number of people vaccinated during the Report year was 1198.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION.

58. There is one English Middle school at Jasdan teaching upto the fourth standard. The number of pupils attending the school is 53 an increase of 20 over last year which is indeed a creditable progress for the second year of the school's existence. The number of vernacular boys' and girls' schools remained the same as before and while there was an insignificant decrease in the strengh of the former, there was an increase of 28 pupils in the latter, showing that the education of girls is gaining in popularity every year.

Primary education is free throughout the State.

The Personnel of the Department remained unchanged.

59. The Agency Educational Officer Mr. Morarji N. Adhyaru, paid his first visit to the State schools after the control was handed over to the State and was quite satisfied with their working.

Libraries.

60. There are two libraries in the State one under Jasdan Taluka School and the other a private one.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELANEOUS.

Printing Press. 61. There is no printing press in the State.

Post Office. 62. There are four Post Office in the State.

Mint. 63. There is no mint in the State.

Horse-Breeding. 64. The State owns a Paddock where horses of the pure Kathi Breed are reared. The Stallions are also lent to private breeders.

Sadavrats. 65. The State maintains 3 Sadavarats one at Jasdan, another at Vinchhia and third at Higolgadh. There are also private Sadavrats at Kalasar, Kothi, Piperdi and Gokhlana, which are maintained out of the income of lands granted by the State.

66. In concluding this Report, I must place on record my obligation to the Heads of the several Departments for their cordial co operation in the administration of the State.

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX I.

Name of high officials in the Jasdan State and Residency officials showing changes in personal during the year 1916-17.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
1. Mr. Nathuram Naranji.	Kamdar.	1911	31-3-17	
2. Mr. Anantrai Nathuram M. A. ...	Sir Nyayadhish & Judge of the Bhayati Court. Supdt. of State expenses & Accounts & Financial secretary.	1915	31-3-17	Also working as Naib Karbhari.
3. Mr. Dadabhai Najabhai.	Commanding Officer & Paddock Superintendent.	Feb. 1917	31-3-17	
4. Mr. Amirmiyan Abasimiyan. ...	Revenue Commissioner.	1889	31-3-17	
5. Mr. Hiralal Jivanlal L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1909	31-3-17	
6. Mr. Maganlal Dolatram.	Nyayadhish & Private Secretary & Educational Officer.	1910	31-3-17	
7. Mr. Ebrahim Valimamad.	Hazur Assistant.	1908	31-3-17	
8. Mr. Harakhchand Gopalji	State Vakil in the Agent to the Governor's Office.	1913	31-3-17	
9. Mr. Jaduram Gopalji.	Police Superintendent.	1914	31-3-17	
10. Mr. Manishanker Chhaganlal. ...	Prant Vakil.	1906	31-3-17	
11. Mr. Jethlal Ranchhoddas.	Zillah Vakil.	1904	31-3-17	
12. Mr. Bhogilal Nathuram.	Tutor to K. S. Ala Khacher, the heir-apparent & other younger Kumars.	1914	31-3-17	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Jasdan State during the year 1916-17.

No.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	The Criminal Procedure Code (Act V 1889.)	Spirit of these British laws and others is observed.		
2	The Contract Act. (IX of 1872.) ...			
3	The Evidence Act. (I of 1872.)			
4	The Extradition Rules.			
5	The Boiler Act.			
6	The Whipping Act.			
7	The Hindu Law.			
8	The Mahomedan Law.			
9	The State Penal Code.	Enacted for the State.		
10	The Civil Procedure Code.	,,		
11	The Limitation Rules.	,,		
12	The Court Fee Rules.	,,		
13	The Game Rules.	,,		
14	The cattle Trespass Act	,,		
15	The Registration Rules.	,,		
16	Explosive Substance Act.	,,		
17	Animal Cruelty Act.	,,		
18	Gambling Act.	,,		
19	Police Rules.	,,		
20	Salt and Abkari Rules.	,,		
21	Arms Rules.	,,		
22	Revenne Rules.	,,		
23	Customs-New and revised Act....	,,		

નથુરામ નારણજી.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX - III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Jasdan State during the year 1916-17.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.							
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Causalities.* Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men. European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There are five guns of which two are serviceable only.	0	0	0	0	0	There are no regular forces but there are 47 irregular swars who at present do Police duty
Sappers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Infantry.	8	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Imperial Service troops.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, Cost, discipline, and education of the Police for the year 1916—17.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under institution.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Police Superintendent. ...	1	40	480	...	...	...	One Police-clerk was given promotion in appreciation of good services.	...	Knows Gujrati.	...	The pay of grade of the Police-Superintendent and the two Foujdars includes horse allowance also.
Jasdan-Foujdar.	1	32	384	...	...	...		...	Do.	...	
Vinchhia-Fouzdar. ...	1	32	384	...	...	...		...	Do.	...	
Clerks.	2	10 & 6	192	...	...	...		...	Do.	...	
Jamadars.	2	16 & 9	300	...	...	...		...	One knows Gujrati.	...	
Police.	32	4 of 7 1 of 7½ 27 of 6	2390	...	...	...		...	Do not.	...	
Pasaitas enjoying lands. ...	480	...	...	...	...	...		...	84 know.	...	
Total...	519	...	4130	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Jasdan State, during the year 1916—1917.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused Arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to arrests (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present yeor.	Past. year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Jasdan Fozdar	30	27	44	19	44	19	37	10	7	9	76.9	35.18	76.9	35·18	Five accused are awaiting trial and one died after being arrested by the police and sent to the Magistrate
Vinchhia Fozdar.	28	28	21	36	21	35	13	9	6	21					
Total...	58	55	65	55	65	54	50	19	13	30					

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Jasdan state, during the year 1916 1917

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Jasdan.	932-6-9	1229-3-6	388-15-3	374-12-6	41·67	30·48	

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Kamdar, Jas

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Jasdan State, during the year 1916-17.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder.	...	...	...																											
Grievous Hurt	...	8	8																											
Hurt.	...	5	5	61	58	55	19	2	2	0	8	7	...	19	30	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Kidnapping.	...	...	...																											
Decoity.	...	...	...																											
Theft with house-breaking	15	16	31																											
Theft.	1	7	8																											
Others.	12	19	31																											
Total...	28	55	83																											

નથુરામ નારણજી

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by various Courts in the Jasdan State during the year 1916—17.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1916-17.*					*Total.*								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court.	45	45	2	54	1	10	1	6	82	74	16	23	29	...	...	6	
3rd class Magistrate's Court at Vinchhia.	21	9	...	...	2	6	3	...	35	11	4	1	6	...	...	...	
Total...	68	55	2	54	3	18	4	6	119	87	20	24	37	...	...	6	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1916-17.

Tribunals	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Application rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur Court.	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	6	4	4	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Nyaya-Dhish Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total...	8	5	5	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil-work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1916—1917.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year; received by transfer or on remand		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits *re* landed property.	Suits *re* money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs, 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.		*Exparte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposedof	Value.	Average duration.	
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 3821-4-2½.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	Rs. 3789-0-8½.	y. m. d. 0-2-12.	Two suits were instituted for obtaining Declaratory Decress hence not capable of being valued.
Nyayadhish Court.	6	12	39	50	42	62	30	57	12	5		1	45	4	35	13	...	...	...		13	5	7	32			

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1916-17.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 month.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months	
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court.	18	11	2323-2-8	17	28	3328-6-10½	35	39	5651-9-6½	24	28	4209-4-9½	11	11	1442-4-9	5	2	4	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work-Number and results of appeals in civil suits in 1916—17.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals. field during		How disposed of.										Average. duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reverses.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
																							y. m .d.	*y. m. d.*	
Hazur Court.	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	Rs. As. P. 150—0—0	...	1	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	0—4—0	0-0-0	
Sar Nyayadhish Court.	7	7	2	2	9	9	2	2	7	7	Rs. As. P. 28—11—7 Rs. As. P. 55—11—6		2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0-10-0	2-0-11	

નથુરામ નારણજી;

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Jasdan State during the year 1916-17.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
									Rs.	Days.	
Jasdan.	1	10	15	55	25	15·89	13·08	14	3068-0-0	2.62	
Hingol-Gadh....	1										

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Jasdan State during the year 1916—17.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present. year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Jasdan.	22	30	20	26	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	22	30	7184	13604	0	0	0	0	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration in the Jasdan State during the year 1916—17.

Description.	Past year.				Present year.				Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property.		Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.		Fees realized.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Immoveable Property.	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	
Right of Immoveable Property.	20	5584	0 0	127 6 3	26	12126	0 0	260 9 9	
Cash Rights.	0	0	0 0	0 0 0	2	678	0 0	14 11 3	
Will.	2	1600	0 0	33 10 6	2	800	0 0	16 12 3	
Total ...	22	7184	0 0	161 0 9	30	13604	0 0	292 1 3	
Expenditure.....	...	...		...	...	...		60 0 0	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities in the Jasdan State during the year 1916-17.

Jasdan.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Jasdan.	...	...	...	...	3780-0-0	3440-0-0	...	No Municipal cess is levied from the people; all these expenses are borne by the State.

મથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Jasdan State during the year 1916—17.

Stations.	April 1916.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1917.	February.	March.	Total.	Total of the past year.	Average of the past 5 years.	Remarks.
Jasdan.	...	...	1·90	7·38	3·74	10·37	2·20	...	...	...	...	...	25·59	11·46	21·91	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains during the year 1916-17.

Articles.	During March (past year.)	During March (present year.)	Remarks.
	Bengali Seers. Per Rupee.	Bengali Seers. Per Rupee.	
Bajri	9	13	
Juwari	10	19	
Wheat.	10	13	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public work in the Jasdan State during the year 1916-17.

Description of works.	State funds.									Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.			Repairs and other expenditure.			Total.			Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Irrigation....	...	...	...	739	...	...	739	...	...					
Roads.	...	...	...	449	...	..	449	...	...					
Building of the New Odha Khacher Hospital.	802	...	...	...	...	...	802	...	...					
Granary.	2762	...	...	...	...	...	2762	...	...					
Gardens.	...	...	...	842	...	...	842	...	...					
Miscellaneous.	101	...	...	6648	...	...	6749	...	...					
Total...	3665	...	...	8678	..	...	12343	...	...					

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Jasdan State during the year 1916-17.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
Jasdan.	1916-17	8602	13167	1215	4788	222	386	122	680	42850	2968	10	180	1254	

નથુરામ નાથજી.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Jasdan State during the year 1916-17.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue,	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Jasdan.	1	901	3	2563	1	19	...	...	5	3483	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX

Particulars of receipts & expenditure for St. 1972

No.	Receipts.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue.	1,61,575
2	Local Cess.	9,769
3	Sale Proceeds of land.	9,765
4	Opium Revenue.	2,563
5	Abkari Revenue.	1,255
6	Jama etc. from Bhayats.	2,328
7	Customs Receipts.	13,826
8	Forest Receipts.	19,775
9	Judicial Receipts.	3,396
10	Educational Fees.	535
11	Guaranteed Rights.	949
12	Extraordinary Receipts.	...
13	Other Receipts.	6,075
14	Tagavi Recovered.	12,268
	Grand Total...	2,44,079

XXII.

in the Jasdan State.

No.	Expenditure.	Rs.
1	Darbari Expenses.	46,250
2	Tribute.	14,863
3	Extraordinary Charges.	...
4	Administration estate.	56,845
5	Revenue Department.	Included in item 4.
6	Judicial Department.	5,330
7	Educational Department.	4,074
8	Military (Sirbandi).	Included in item 4.
9	Police.	
10	Jail.	
11	Dispensary.	3,318
12	Forest.	5,689
13	Public Works and Repairs, including gardens. ...	12,343
14	Paddock, Stud, Stables and Similar establishments. ...	29,989
15	Minor Establishments.	5,253
16	Bardash.	8,752
17	Dharmado.	12,176
18	Guaranteed Rights.	...
19	Paid in liquidation of debts.	...
20	Miscellaneous.	14,447
21	Nazarano.	...
22	Purchase of Lands...	1,779
23	Remissions.	13,061
24	Relief Works.	...
25	Tagavi Advanced.	36,316
	Total Rs...	2,70,485

મથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Jasdan State during the year 1916-17.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
Jasdan Dispensary. ...	4701	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. a. p. 2581—4-10	59.9	
Vinchhiya Dispensary. ...	2691	...	...	...	...	...	737—9—9	37.8	
Total....	7392	...	...	...	...		3318-14—7	97.7	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Jasdan State for the year 1916-17.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Jasdan.	29884	1430	1298	...	132	515	457	...	58	47·8	43·4	17·2	15·2	

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan, State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools Maintained by the Jasdan State for the year 1916-17.

No. of Schools.		Description of School.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	High Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1	Darbar Shri Vajsur Khacher English Middle School.	32	53	28·3	43·6				
2	2	Girls' Schools (Gujarati).	125	153	92·9	95·5	...	Rs. 964-12-6	Rs. 3109-5-4	
6	6	Boys' Schools (Gujarati).	525	523	421·9	407·8				

નથુરામ નારણજી,

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JASDAN STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1917-18.

Printed at

The "SARASVATI" Printing Press

BHAVNAGAR.

1918.

134825

To,

MEHERBAN

DARBAR SAHEB

KHACHAR SHRI VAJSUR ODHA

CHIEF OF JASDAN.

JASDAN.

DARBAR SAHEB,

In obedience to your Honour's directions I have the honour to submit the following report of Administration of the Jasdan State for the year 1917-18.

Karbhari Office;
Jasdan 1st June 1918

I have the honour to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

Anantrai Nathuram
Kamdar, Jasdan State.

THE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JASDAN STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1917-18.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Situation and Boundary.

The Jasdan State is situated in the middle of Kathiawar and is bounded on the east by the Bhavnagar State and Agency Thana, on the west by the Jamnagar and Rajkot States, on the north by the Dhandhuka Taluka and Agency limits and on the south by Jamnagar and Agency limits.

Area, Extent.

2. The Jurisdictional territory of the State is 283 miles in area and consists of 56 villages. The State possesses, besides, 2 villages with a pati in a third in Dhandhuka Taluka and a pati each in two villages under Agency Thana.

Population.

3. According to the census of 1911, the population of the State is 29884 souls as against 25727 in 1901.

Physical Aspect.

4. The country is for the most part flat and open but in some places it is very hilly and covered over with small forests. It is well drained with a number of good rivers flowing through it. The chief among these is the Bhadar, which takes its rise in the Madava Hill in the Jasdan territory and is the largest river in Kathiawar. The soil is Karal in many places, Bekad and Tachhod in others. The principal productions are Cotton, Wheat, Bajri, Juwari,

Sugarcane etc. The hilly parts of the State yield annually a considerable quantity of grass and are known as Vidis and are mostly owned by the State. There are also in some places considerable stone quarries, yielding a fine quality of white building stone.

Places of interest.

5. There are a number of places of some antiquarian interest in the State. The chief among them is the Somnath Temple on the Ghela river dating far back in the past and a place of pilgrimage attracting pilgrims from the distant parts of the country. It enjoys among other lands the revenue of the village of Vanala under the Babra Thana.

Revenue and Tribute.

6. The gross revenue of the State for St. 1973 was Rs. 439255 as against Rs. 2,44079 the previous year. The average revenue for the past 5 years is Rs. 292751. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 7950 to the British Government, Rs. 394 to Baroda, and Rs. 2649 to Junagadh–in all Rs. 10,993.

Ruler and his Family.

7. The ruling family of Jasdan belongs to the Khacher clan of Kathis. The present ruler is Darbar Shri Vajsur Khacher, who is 39 years of age. He has three sons, the eldest, Kumar Shri Ala Khacher, being 13 years old. The rule of primogeniture governs the succession to the Gadi since 1904.

Movements of the Chief.

8. The Darbar Saheb resided at Jasdan for the greater part of the year except for about two months and a half which he spent at Hingolgadh i. e. from 23-8-17 to 6-11-17. The offices also followed him there and remained at the place for the duration of his stay.

9. On 24-4-17 the Darbar Saheb with the Zanana visited Somnath temple on a pilgrimage, returning to Jasdan after a stay of two days.

10. Darbar Saheb visited Rajkot thrice during the year—once on 24-7-17 when he accompanied the Kumars, who were to be entered into the Rajkumar College; next on 14-9-17 on a special meeting and lastly on the 13th. December 1917 on the "Our Day" celebrations at Rajkot. On this last occasion he stayed there for a week, attending the various events that had been arranged for the celebrations; returning to Jasdan on the 19th. idem.

11. Kumar Shri Ala Khacher, the Heir apparent and the two younger Kumars were enterd into the Rajkumar College at Rajkot in Aug. 1917.

12. The Birth-day of the Heir Apparent, K. S. Ala Khacher and the Installation Day of the Darbar Saheb were celebrated with the usual festivities on the 22nd. November 1917 and the 1st. January 1918 respectively.

Birth-days and Darbars.

VISITS OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

13. On the 2nd. of January 1918 the Gujarat Talukdari Settlement Officer visited Goraiya, a Zillah village of the State and halted for a night at Vinchhiya. All proper arrangements had been made for his camp etc.

Visit of the Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujarat.

14. The Political Agent Lt. Col., J. R. B. G. Carter visited this Taluka in January 1918. He arrived at Jasdan with his sister on the 19th. of that month and departed on the 29th. idem after a stay of 10 days. On the 23-1-18 a prize giving ceremony was held at the English School when Col., Carter presided. A short programme of recitations in English and Gujarati by the boys and girls of the local schools had been arranged and the prizes were given away at the hands of Miss Carter. Col. Carter had once before visited Jasdan in the time of Darbar Shri Ala Khacher and it was a great pleasure to the Taluka to renew its acquaintance with its old Political Agent.

Visit of the Political Agent, Lt. Col. J. R. B. G. Carter.

15. On 18-2-18 His Honour the Agent to the Governor visited Jasdan in company with Col. Waddington, who came to select horses for the army. A number of ponies had been collected from the districts for his inspection. Most of the mares were however in foal but he selected five out of those collected, which were presented to Government by Darbarsaheb, who also made a gift of two chargers from his own stables. Both the Agent to the Governor and Col. Waddington returned the same evening to Rajkot.

Visit of the Agent to the Governor E. Maconochie and Col. Waddington.

NOTEWORTHY EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

16. The principal noteworthy event of the year was the celebration of the Sahasra Chandi. Yagna by the Darbar Saheb. The Yagna commenced on 13th. Feb. 1918 and terminated on 24th. of that month. Sixty five Brahamins had been invited from the different part of Kathiawar and Gujarat to take part in the ceremony, which was carried out with the strictest religious ceremonial. In connection with this Yagna, among other charities, the

Celebration of the Sahasra Chandi. Yagna.

Darbar Saheb celebrated the marriage of a Brahamin girl whom he gave away in marriage with his own hands–a form of religious charity, held in very high esteem by the Hindu Shastras. The whole event passed off splendidly without any hitch.

17. Another important event which deserves notice here was the settlement of a long standing internecine caste dispute among the Mandalia Modh community of Banias. The dispute originated with the remarriage of a young girl, who had the misfortune to become a widow just two days after her marriage. Widow remarriage is not allowed in the caste but a portion of the community considered that in view of the peculiar hard ness of the case, remarriage ought to be allowed. Others however were more orthodox and would not hear of it. The girl was all the same remarried. The occurance threw the whole community into turmoil and after stormy meetings held at Jasdan, Bilkha, Amreli etc. the remarriage partisans were formally excommunicated by the orthodox section. The community not only at Jasdan but at other centres was ranged into two opposite camps and the bitterness between the two, which was thus engendered, grew on increasing. Such was the state of feeling between the parties that at Jasdan at one time the State had to adopt strict measures to safeguard the public peace. The Darbar Saheb felt that it was neither to the interest of the community nor of the State, that such a dispute should be allowed to continue and he accordingly invited the local leaders and leading men of the community from Bilkha, Jetpur etc. for a settlement. This was eventually effected thanks to his well directed efforts and an abiding peace was restored to the community, which had so long been torn with factiousness and dispute.

Birth-day of His Majesty the King Emperor

18. The Birth-day of His Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated in the State on 3-6-17 with great rejoicing, and prayers were offered by the people for His Majesty's long life and welfare.

"Our Day" Celebrations.

19. "Our Day" i. e. 12th. December 1917 was celebrated with great rejoicing in the State. Sweetmeats were distributed in the schools and sports were held in the evening, the winners being presented with prizes. On the 13th, the Darbar Saheb went to Rajkot to take part in the Our Day celebrations which commenced there on the next day. He presented Rs 1000 towards the prizes of the Our Day Lucky bag; Rs 5000 -to the Kathiawar "Our Day" Fund and also made a gift to the Red Cross Fund of the famous

Kathi Stallion Berio who was put to auction after the Races and realised Rs 8000/-being purchased by the Junagadh State.

War.

20. The world-wide War continued with unabated vigor during the year. The defection of Russia was a disadvantage for the allies but they are holding on valiantly and we are all confident that ultimate success will crown their efforts.

21. On the 6th. January 1918—the day fixed for prayer by the Firman of His Majesty the King Emperor, the Ryots of the State of all communities and creeds resorted to ther respective places of worship and offered prayers for the speedy triumph of the British Arms.

Contributions to War Funds &c.

22. The Darbar Saheb has subscribed to the War Loan to the extent of Rs 30,900, and has declared his intention to contribute the interest to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon War Fund during the continuance of the War. The interest upto 15th. Feb. 1918 has already been forwarded to Her Excellency.

23. Besides the loan purchased by the Darbar Saheb, Rs 21031 were invested by the people of the State in War Bonds and Cash Certificates.

24. The total contributions during the year made by the State in various shapes to the different War Funds amounted to Rs 17040-6-1 including the interest on the War Loan upto February 1918.

Recruiting.

25. Strenuous efforts are being made to encourage recruiting in the State for the Army and the Labour Corps and very substantial concessions and rewards have been offered to those who enlist. Up to the present moment 3 persons have enlisted, of whom one is a Kathi. The result is not satisfactory but it appears that the long reign of peace and the closing of military occupations have largely destroyed the martial spirit of the fighting races. The people of the Taluka are mostly illiterate and even in ordinary times are not easily tempted to leave their homes to better their prospects. This with the prevailing scarcity and high price of labour is responsible for the paucity of the result so far obtained. However our efforts cotinue and it may be hoped a better number will be forthcoming in course of time.

Death of Mr. Bhagvanji Bholanath Ex-Kamdar.

26. It is with much regret that I have to note the death of the ex-Kamdar, Mr. Bhagvnaji Bholanath, which took place at Jasdan on 11-5-17. He had retired on pension after a long and very creditable service of the State and was in the 81st. year of his age, at the time of

his death. Even in his retirement his valuable advice and long experience were frequently and advantageously availed of by the State, to whom his death will always remain a distinct loss. In consideration of his valuable services to the State, the Darbar Saheb has been pleased to settle a pension on his grandsons.

SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.

27. The names of the various Departments and the officers who preside over them will be found in the Appendix I. The Kamdar is the Head of the administration, the other officers working under him. For the disposal of important matters, on which the orders of the Darbar Saheb are to be obtained, there is an arrangement of a council consisting of the Heads of the Departments and presided over by the Chief. It sits daily and at it are also heard by the Darbar the petitions of his subjects. There is no doubt that it is to the active share and interest the Darbar Saheb thus takes in the administration that its effecieney is largely due. The Ryots too assured of their grievances being personally heard by the highest authority in the State, live contended and happy.

Change in the Personnel of the Administration.

28. Mr. Nathuram Naranji, the Kamdar, retired from active service on pension on 23-11-1917 and the undersigned was appointed in his place. Mr. Nathuram has served the State for upwards of half a century with distinction. He started service in the time of Darbar Shri Ala Khacher, grandfather of the present Darbar Saheb and rose from the lowest rung of the ladder to the highest post in the State, winning the esteem of three successive Rulers by his marked ability and sterling character. He has now retired to his well earned repose but he will, we trust, long continue to give us the benefit of his valuable experience and advice.

29. Cosequent on the above change, Mr. Maganlal D. was promoted to the post of Sir Nyayadhish, Mr. Bhogilal Nathuram being appointed Nyayadhish.

CHAPTER II.

Revenue Year.

30. The Revenue year is the Hindu Kartik year which begins with Kartik Sud I and ends with Devali. The present report deals with St. year 1973.

Revenue Divisions.

31. For Revenue administration, the State is divided into two Divisions or Mahals viz Jasdan and Vinchhia, which again are sub—divided into smaller sub-divisions called Tappas.

There are in all 7 Tappas, 4 under Jasdan and three under the Vinchhia Mahal, each of which is under a separate Vahivatdar. There are besides two more Vahivatdars, who are charged with the management of the grass vidis and are known as Vid Vahivatdars. The Vahivatdar is purely an executive officer and is not entrusted with any civil or criminal powers. The post of the Revenue Inspector, which had been vacant for some years, was filled up this year by the appointment of Mr. Vadher Ravat.

AGRICULTURE.

Revenue System.

32. The prevailing system of collection is what is known as the Bhag-Batai, the State taking a fourth share of the produce of-monsoon crops and a fifth of the irrigated. However in the case of such crops as Sugercane, market vegetables etc. to which such a system is manifestly in-applicable, Bighoti is charged. In addition to the above a fixed cash cess, called Vero, is also levied on all lands in the occupation of cultivators at rates varying according to the quality of the land.

Rainfall.

33. The total rainfall during the last monsoon was 41.31 inches against 25.59 in St. 1972 and an average of 25.27 inches of the past 5 years. The rains came on much earlier than usual and also lasted a good deal longer. The total rainfall was about 75 percent in excess of the normal. It was on the whole a wet year and though the tanks and wells were all filled, the crops suffered badly.

Area under cultivation.

34. The area under cultivation was the same as last year. The acreage of the important crops during the Report year was as under:—

Cotton	37313
Wheat	5127
Juwari	9425
Bajri	5754
Sesamum	8832
Gram	1739
Sugercane	195

Tagavi Advances to the Ryots.

35. During the year Rs 15439/-were advanced as Tagavi to the cultivators. Of the outstanding balance of previous years Rs12467 were recovered and Rs 3520/ were remitted altogether.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation Tanks.

36. There are four Irrigation tanks in the State with an estimated maximum capacity of irrigating altogether 22706 acres of the land. The largest of them is the Alansagar lake

near Jasdan. It was built in 1900 at a cost of Rs 2,30,830, and has a catchment area of 25 miles with a maximum capacity of irrigating about 11000 acres of land. This tank was nearly half full at the beginning of the Report year and yielded about 5 p. c. on the capital outlay calculating both the water cess and the increase in the Darbar'sshare of her produce.

37. The other tanks are the Rajavadla with a capacity of irrigating 8500 acres, the Panelia 1560 acres and the Revania 1646 acres. All the four tanks were built by Darbar Shri Ala Khacher, the grand father of the present Chief.

Wells.

38. The number of wells during the year remained the same as last year. In a country like India with a very uncertain rainlall, wells constitute a most inportant factor in the agricultural economy and every endeavour is being made to encourage the sinking of new wells. For this the purpose a system has been introduced in this State by which a cultivator, who sinks a new well with his own capital, is granted the ownership right of the well and 8 Bighas of land under it, which he can sell or dispose of at his will. As a further encouragement a cultivator is allowed to sink a well on land in the occupation of another cultivator, provided the latter is unwilling to do so himself and if the operation is successful, he receives a plot from the other's land of such extent as could be sufficiently watered from the new well. By this means not only is the sinking of new wells encouraged but the land passes from the hands of the less to those of the more enterprsing farmer. As the cultivator already in possession has the option to dig the well himself, this practice is not felt as a hardship.

(III) FORESTS.

39. Under forests are also included the Vidis which furnish the State with a valuable supply of grass. The total receipts under this head were Rs 12162 as against Rs 19775 the previous year.

Land Revenue.

40. The total land revenue including forests receipts and proceeds of the sale of land amounted to Rs 3, 3822$_6$ an increase of Rs 1, 47, 151 over that of St. 1972, which was in a large measure due to high prices realised for cotton.

Condition of the agricultural classes.

41. The condition of the agricultural classes was satisfactory, the year being one of good harvest and high prices. The very early rains, however, caused in many cases considerable damage to the stocks of wheat lying in the threshing-yards.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Militry.

42. There is no regular Military force in the State, but there is a number of irregular Sirbandi and cavalry with a number of Arabs. Details are given in Appendix III.

POLICE.

Police organisation.

43. The Head of the Police Department is the Police Superintendent under whom there are two Fouzdars–one for the Jasdan and another for the Vinchhia Mahal. The village Police Patel is the local Police officer of the village with a number of Pasaitas under him. These generally hold land on service tenure. The number for each village has been fixed according to the local need. The strength of the State police including the village Pasaitas was 509 during the year.

Working of the Police.

44. The work done by the Police Department during the year under report was fairly satisfactory. The number of offences was less than last year's by 14, the percentage of convictions being at the same time much higher. The amount of stolen property recovered was 63. 37 p. c. of the total as against 30. 48 p. c. last year.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Laws in force.

45. Appendix II gives a list of laws and Rules in force in the State.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Courts.

46. There are four courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in the State, viz, a Third Class Magistrate's Court at Vinchhia; a First Class Magistrate's Court at Jasdan; a Sessions Court and the Hazur Court, which last is the highest Court of appeal and revision. The Sir Nyayadhish, who is the chief Judge in civil matters, presides also in the Sessions Court.

47. The work done by the various Courts is detailed in the Appendices VIII and IX.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Courts.

48. There are 3 courts of Civil Justice in the State (1) the Court of the Jasdan Nyayadhish which takes Cognisance of suits upto the value of Rs 2000/-(2) the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish which hears suits of higher value besides sitting as a

Court of Appeal on decisions passed by the Nyayadhish and (3) the Hazur Court which is the highest appellate Court of the State. Details as tc the work done by each Court during the Report year will be found in Appendices XI and XII. A special arrangement exists for disposing of suits between cultivators and their creditors which are dealt with under a form of Panchayat.

Change in the Personnel.

49. Consequent on the retirement of Mr. Nathuram Naranji from the post of Kamdar, Mr. Maganlal D. Sawadia who was working as 1st. Class Magistrate and Munsiff was appointed Sir Nyayadhish and Mr. Bhogilal Nathuram was appointed Nyayadhish in his place.

Bhayati Court.

50. Besides these 3 Courts, there is a Bhayati Court which hears and decides suits between the State and the Bhayats and MulGirasias. From its decisions, appeal lies to the Hazur Court.

Extradition.

51. During the year under Report 11 persons were extradited from the State of which 7 were acquitted, and 4 convicted. 26 persons were extradited to the State from foreign Jurisdictions, of which 7 were convicted, three acquitted and the rest are awaiting trial.

Jails.

52. There are two Jails, one at Jasdan and the other at Hingolgadh. Both of them are strong, well-ventilated and commodious. The number of prisoners is shown in Appendix XIII. Their health and general conduct were good.

Registration.

53. Appendices XIV and XV give the details of the registration work. No separate establishment is kept for Registration, which is done in the Court of Sir Nyayadhish.

54. There is a Municipality in Jasdan maintained at the expense of the State. It is under the control of the Chief Medical Officer. The work done by it during the year was satisfactory.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

55. The chief occupation of the people is agriculture more than one half of the population being engaged therein. The St year 1973 was one of good and well-distributed rainfall and the produce of the different crops was therefore plentiful. The prices realised for cotton were at the same

time very high. The principal crops of the year were Wheat, Bajri, Juwari, Til, Cotton and Sugarcane.

56. The agricultural stock showed an increase of 401 bullocks over last year. There was no epidemic among cattle during the year. The condition of fodder supply was also satisfactory.

Wages and Labour

57. The demand for labour continued very strong throughout the year. The wage varied according to season but the highest rate was 7 annas per day.

Trade and Manufacture

58. No important manufacture is carried on in the State. There is however a ginning factory at Vinchhia which is working successfully. Trade was good.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

59. The total revenue for St. year 1973 amounted to Rs 439255, while that of the previous year was Rs 244079. The total expenditure came to Rs 337904, The increase in the revenue was largely due to the high prices of Cotton. The financial condition of the State is satisfactory.

CHAPTER VI.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

60. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs 21885. The Granary has been completed and so would have also been the Odha Khacher Hospital but for the scarcity of labour and for the prolonged monsoon which rendered it impossible for the State to obtain its supplies of stone. The work is expected to be finished during this year i. e. 1918.

CHAPTER VII.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

61. The Medical Department of the State is under the control of Dr. Hiralal J. Lala, L. M. &S., the Chief Medical Officer of the State.

62. There are two Dispensaries in tha State, one at Jasdan under the Chief Medical Officer and the other at Vinchhia under the charge of Mr, Chandulal U. Baxi. A Hospital is being built at Jasdan and is nearly finished.

Work done at the Dispensaries.

63. The total number of patients treated in the two Dispensaries was 7497 while the number of operations performed was 109 of which a few were major ones.

Births and Deaths

64. The total number of births and deaths during the year was 1251 and 607 respectively showing a decrease of 47 in births and an increase of 150 in deaths as compared with the previous year. The higher rate of mortality was due to a Small Pox epidemic, which raged at some of the villages of the Taluka for a considerable time.

65. The number of people vaccinated during the Report year was 1354.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION.

66. There is one English Middle School at Jasdan teaching upto the fourth standard. The number of pupils attending the school was 62 at the end of the year an increase of 9 over last year. The number of vernacular boys' and girls' schools remained the same as before, the attendance being 520, and 125 respectively.

67. Primary education is free throughout the State.

68. The Personnel of the Department remained unchanged.

69. The Agency Educational Officer Mr. Morarji N. Adhyaru, paid an inspection visit to the State Schools in February 1918.

Libraries.

70. There are two libraries in the State, one at Jasdan Taluka School and the other, a private one.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Printing Press. 71. There is no Printing Press in the State.

Post Office. 72. There are four Post Offices in the State.

Mint. 73. There is no mint in the State.

74. The State owns a Paddock where horses of the pure Kathi Breed are reared. This year one of the Stallions, the famous Berio was presented to the Red Cross Fund on the "Our Day" and another—Fulmalio, to H. H. Maharaja Jamsaheb for his Paddock.

Horse-Breeding

75. The State maintains 3 Sadavrats one at Jasdan, another at Vinchhiya and a third at Hingolgadh. There are also private Sadavrats at Kalsar, Kothi, Piperdi and Gokhlana, which are maintained out of the income of lands granted by the State.

Sadavrats.

76. In concluding this Report, I should place on record my obligation to the Heads of the several Departments for their cordial co-operation in the administration of the State.

Anantrai Nathuram
Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX I.

Name of high officials in the Jasdan State and Residency officials showing changes in personal during the year 1917-18.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
1. Mr. Anantrai Nathuram M. A....	Kamdar.	Dec. 1917.	31-3-1918.	
2. Mr. Maganlal Dolatram.	Sir Nyayadhish & Judge of the Bhayati Court. Private Secretary & Educational Officer.	Dec. 1917.	31-3-1918.	
3. Mr. Dadabhai Najabhai.	Commanding Officer & Paddock Superintendent.	1917.	31-3-1918.	
4. Mr. Amirmiyan Abasimiyan. ...	Revenue Commissioner.	1889.	31-3-1918.	
5. Mr. Hiralal Jivanlal. L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer.	1909.	31-3-1918.	
6. Mr. Ebrahim Valimamad.	Hazur Assistant.	1908.	31-3-1918.	
7. Mr. Bhogilal Nathuram.	Nyayadhish.	Dec. 1917.	31-3-1918.	
8. Mr. Harakhchand Gopalji.	State Vakil in the Agent to the Governor's Office.	1913.	31-3-1918.	
9. Mr. Jaduram Gopalji.	Superintendent of Police.	1914.	31-3-1918.	
10. Mr. Manishanker Chhaganlal. ..,	Prant Vakil.	1906.	31-3-1918.	
11. Mr. Jethalal Ranchhoddas. ...	Zillah Vakil.	1904.	31-3-1918.	

Anantrai N.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Jasdan State During the year 1917—18.

NO.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced duing the year under report.	Remarks.
1	The Criminal Procedure Code (Act V 1889)	Spirit of these British Laws and others is observed		
2	The Contract Act. (IX. of. 1872)			
3	The Evidence Act.(I of 1872)			
4	The Extradition Rules.....			
5	The Boiler Act.....			
6	The Whipping Act.....			
7	The Hindu Law.....			
8	The Mahomedan Law.....			
9	The State Penal Code.....	Enacted for the State.		
10	The Civil Procedure Code.....	,,		
11	The Limitation Rules.....	,,		
12	The Court Fee Rules.....	,,		
13	The Game Rules.....	,,		
14	The Cattle Trespass Act.....	,,		
15	The Registration Rules.....	,,		
16	Explosive Substance Act.....	,,		
17	Animal Cruelty Act...	,,		
18	Gambling Act.....	,,		
19.	Police Rules,.....	,,		
20	Salt & Abkari Rules.....	,,		
21	Arms Rules.....	,,		
22	Revenue Rules.....	,,		
23	Customs–New and Revised Act....	,,		

Anantrai N.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX III

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Jasdan State. during the year 1917-18.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Causalities.* Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men. European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non—commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There are five guns of which two are serviceble only.	0	0	0	0	0	
Sappers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Infantry.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Imperial Service. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Troops.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	

Anantrai N.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Jasdan State during the year 1917-18.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police.	1	25-15	480	...	...	...	...	...	Knowing Gujarati.	...	Increase of Re. 1 in their pay granted to the Police from 1st. January 1918.
Jasdan Fouzdar.	1	20-12	384	...	...	...	...	...	1	....	
Vinchhia Fouzdar.	1	20-12	384	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Clerks.	2	10-8	216	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Jamadars	2	16-9½	295	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Police.	3½	1-8½	93	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
		4-8	384	...	...	...	...	...		...	
Pasayta & Sirbandhi. ...	470	27-7	2025	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	
Total...			4261						100		

Anantrai N.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Jasdan State, during the year 1917—18.

State.	Number of offiences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jasdan Fouzdar.	27	20	19	21	19	20	10	18	9	3	35-18 ~~34.54~~	54.9	35.18	56	15 accused remain for trial at the end of the year;
Vichhia Fouzdar.	28	21	36	30	35	30	9	10	21	5					
Total...	55	41	55	51	54	30	19	28	30	8					

Anantrai N.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Jasdan State, during the year 1917—18.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jasdan Fouzdar.	600—3—0	318—0—0	319—8—0	50—0—0			
					30.48	65.37	
Vichhiya Fouzdar.	629—0—6	2200—3—9	55—4—6	1596—3—6			
	1229—3—6	2518—3—9	374—12—6	1646—3—6			

Anantrai N.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Jasdan State, during the year 1917—18.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder....	...	1	1	58																										
Grievous Hurt.	...	2	2																											
Hurt.	...	3	3		28	51	28	...	7	...	8	12	1	28	8	...	...	1	2	1	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Dacoity....	...	...	...																											
Robbery.	...	...	...																											
Theft by house breaking.	11	15	26																											
Theft.	3	7	10																											
Others.	11	13	24																											
Total...	25	41	66																											

Anantrai N.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Jasdan State during the year 1917-18.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1917-18.*					*Total.*								
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sir Nyayadhish Court	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court.	45	28	6	49	...	1	1	...	74	57	7	3	32	...	...	15	
Court of the Vichhiya Magistrate.	9	11	...	...	...	15	...	1	11	16	6	2	8	...	...	...	
Total....	55	40	6	50	...	16	1	1	87	74	13	6	40	...	...	15	

Anantrai N.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Jasdan State during the year 1917-18.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																	
		Applications Rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.											
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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Kamdar. Jasdan State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work-Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of 1917—18.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits relanded property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	y. m. d.	In two cases, suits without Valuation have been filed.
Nyayadhish Court.	12	5	50	41	62	46	57	33	5	13	Rs. 4017-5-6	1	43	2	31	13	...	...	...	3	4	5	21	Rs. 1985-1-6	0-2-18	

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work-Results of applications for execution of decrees 1917-18.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value o opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months	Above 12 months.	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nyayadhish Court	11	11	1442-4-9	28	26	847-1-3	39	37	2289-6-0	28	26	1001-13-9	11	11	1287-8-3	6	1	4	

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised & otherwise disposed of.				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.	
Hazur Court.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	7	7	2	4	9	11	2	5	7	6	Rs. 55-11-6	Rs. 527—4-6	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2-0-11	0-7-10	

Anantrai N.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Jasdan State during the year 1917-18.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Jasdan.	2	14	16	25	30	13.08	13.87	8	3364-12-0	days 9.09	

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APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Jasdan State during the year 1917-18.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Jasdan.	30	19	26	13	0	0	2	3	2	2	0	1	30	19	13604	5690	0	0	0	0	

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XV

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration in the Jasdan State during the year 1917-18.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Immoveable Property.....	0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1	100 0 0	2 3 6	
Right of Immoveable Property.	26	12126 0 0	260 9 9	13	4860 0 0	105 11 6	
Cash Rights....	2	678 0 0	14 11 3	2	280 0 0	6 10 9	
Will	2	800 0 0	16 12 3	3	450 0 0	10 3 0	
Total.....	30	13604 0 0	292 1 3	19	5690 0 0	124 12 9	
Expenditure.....	.....	....	60 0 0	0	....	96 0 0	

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities in the Jasdan State during the year 1917—18.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	present year.		
Jasdan.	...	...	...	...	3440	4180	...	No Municipal cess is levied from the people; all these expenses are borne by the State.

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Jasdan State during the year 1917-18.

Stations.	April 1917.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.	Total of the Past year.	Average of the Present year.	Remarks.
Jasdan.	...	6.39	2.35	7.0	12.85	3.23	9.69	0	0	0	0	0	41.51	25.59	25.27	

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to price of staple food—grains during the year 1917—18.

Articles.	During March (past year.)	During March (present year.)	Remarks.
	Bengali Seers per Rupee.	Bengali Seers per Rupee.	
Bajri.....	13	7	
Juwari.....	19	8	
Wheat.....	13	7	

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public works in the Jasdan State during the year 1917-18.

Description of works.	State funds.									Local funds.			Totals.	Remarks.
	Original.			Repairs.			Total.			Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Irrigation	...	...	...	1063	0	0	1063	0	0					
Roads...	...	...	...	911	0	0	911	0	0					
Building of the New Odha Khachar Hospital...	4333	0	0	...	...	...	4333	0	0					
Granary	9051	0	0	...	...	...	9051	0	0					
Gardens	...	...	...	665	0	0	665	0	0					
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	5862	0	0	5862	0	0					
Total...	13384	0	0	8501	0	0	21885	0	0					

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Jasdan State during the year 1917-18.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle,									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
Jasdan.	1917-18	9003	13745	748	5576	243	379	106	650	43333	2912	29	184	1191	

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Jasdan State, during the year 1917-18.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Jasdan.	1	975	5	4875	1	22	...	...	7	5872	

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX

Particulars of receipts & expenditure for St. 1973

No.	Receipts.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue.	3,21,082
2	Local cess.	8,815
3	Sale Proceeds of land.	5,022
4	Opium Revenue.	4,875
5	Abkari Revenue.	1,111
6	Jama etc. from Bhayats.	4,518
7	Customs Receipts.	24,100
8	Forest Receipts.	12,162
9	Judicial Receipts.	3,047
10	Educational Fees.	731
11	Guaranteed Rights.	949
12	Extra ordinary Receipts.	0
13	Other Receipts.	10,376
14	Tagavi Recovered.	42,467
	Grand Total....	4,39,255

in the Jasdan State.

No.	Expenditure.	Rs.
1	Darbari Expenses.	58,878
2	Tribute and Agency Fala	14,364
3	Extra ordinary Charges.	21,915
4	Administration Estate.	58,084
5	Revenue Department.	Included in item 4.
6	Judicial Department.	8,197
7	Educational Department.	5,174
8	Military (sirbandi)....	Included in item 4.
9	Police.	
10	Jail.	Included in item 6.
11	Dispensary (vaccination)....	4,155
12	Forests Department.	5,789
13	Public Works Repaires.	21,885
14	Minor Establishment.	0
15	Dharmado.	16,071
16	Guaranteed Rights....	0
17	Bardash.	15,211
18	Miscellaneous.	37,282
19	Nazarano.	0
20	War Funds.	1,700
21	Remission.	3,520
22	Paddock, Stud, Stables and Similar Establishment. ...	20,315
23	Tagavi advancsd.	15,439
24	Invested in the War Loan of 1917-18.	29,925
	Expenditure Total Rs....	3,37,904

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Jasdan State during the year 1917-18.

Dispensary.	Number of prtients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs. a. p.		
I Jasdan Dispensary.	4612	0	0	0	0	0	3132—15—6	63.8	
II Vinchhia Dispensary.	2885	0	0	0	0	0	1022—0—6	47.6	
Total.	7497	0	0	0	0	0	4155—0—0	111.4	

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Jasdan State, for the year 1917-18.

Nome.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Jasdan.	29884	1298	1251	...	47	457	607	150	...	43·4	41·9	15·2	20·3	

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXV

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Jasdan State for the year 1917—18.

No. of Schools.		Description of School.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	1.	Darbar Shri Vajsur Khacher English Middle School.	53	62	43·6	45·6				
2.	2.	Girls' Schools (Gujarati).	153	125	95·5	81·9	...	Rs. 1891-4-0	Rs. 3343-1-11	
6.	6.	Boys' Schools (Gujarati).	323	520	407·8	405·7				

Anantrai N.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JASDAN STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1918-19.

Printed at

The "VASANT" Vijaya Printing Works

BHAVNAGAR.

1919.

TO,

MEHERBAN

DARBAR SAHEB

Khacher Shri VAJSUR ODHA

CHIEF OF JASDAN.

JASDAN.

DARBAR SAHEB.

In obedience to your Honour's directions I have the honour to submit the following report of Administration of the Jasdan State for the year 1918–1919.

Kamdar

~~KARBHARI~~ OFFICE,

Jasdan 4th June 1919.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

MAGANLAL D. SWADIA,

Acting Kamdar Jasdan State.

THE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JASDAN STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1918-19.

CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

Situation and Boundary.

1. The Jasdan State is situated in the middle of Kathiawar and is bounded on the east by the Bhavnagar State and Agency Thana, on the west by the Jamnagar and Rajkot States, on the north by the Dhandhuka Taluka and Agency limits and on the south by Jamnagar and Agency limits.

Area, Extent.

2. The Jurisdictional territory of the State is 283 miles in area and consists of 56 villages. The State possesses, besides, 2 villages with a pati in a third in Dhandhuka Taluka and a pati each in two villages under Agency Thana.

Population.

3. According to the census of 1911, the population of the State is 29884 souls as against 25727 in 1901.

Physical Aspect.

4. The country is for the most part flat and open but in some places it is very hilly and covered over with small forests. It is well drained with a number of good rivers flowing through it. The chief among these is the Bhadar, which takes its rise in the Madava Hill in the Jasdan territory and is the largest river in Kathiawar. The soil is Karal in many places, Bekad and Tachhod in others. The principal productions are Cotton,

Wheat, Bajri, Juwari, Sugarcane etc. The hilly parts of the State yield annually a considerable quantity of grass and are known as Vidis and are mostly owned by the State. There are also in some places considerable stone quarries, yielding a fine quality of white building stone.

Places of interest.

5. There are a number of places of some antiqarian interest in the State. The chief among them is the Somnath Temple on the Ghela river dating far back in the past and a place of pilgrimage attracting pilgrims from the distant parts of the country. It enjoys among other lands the revenue of the village of Vaunla under the Babra Thana.

Revenue and Tribute

6. The gross revenue of the State for St 1974 was Rs. 418088 as against Rs. 439255 the previous year. The average revenue for the past 5 years is Rs. 347667. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 7950 to the British Government, Rs. 394 to Baroda, and Rs. 2649 to Junagadh- in all Rs. 10,993.

Ruler and his Family.

7. The ruling family of Jasdan belongs to the Khacher clan of Kathis, The present ruler is Darbar Shri Vajsur Khacher who is 40 years of age He has three sons, the eldest, Kumar Shri Ala Khacher, being 14 years old. The rule of primogeniture governs the succession to the Gadi since 1904.

Movements of the Chief.

8. The Darbar Saheb resided at Jasdan for the greater part of the year except for about two months which he spent at Hingolgadh i. e. from 7-10-18 to 10-12-18.

9. The Darbar Saheb paid a friendly visit to Mr. R. S. Pottinger, the Ag. Agent to the Governor at Rajkot on 19-2-1919; in the month of August 1918 he had been to Bombay for medical treatment as he has been keeping irregular health, he stayed there about three weeks, during which time, he secured all expert medical advice I am sorry he is not keeping quite well even with the best medical treatment but it is hoped Darbar Saheb will be restored to health in course of time.

10. The birth-day celebration of K. S Ala Khacher and the Installation day of the Darbar Saheb could not be held as usual as the dire disease of influenza, was raging here by that time

VISITS OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

Visit of the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar

11. His Highness Maharaja Saheb Bhavsinhji Saheb of Bhavnagar honoured the State with his visit on 6-12-1919. His Highness arrived here by a special train at 9-30 A. M. the Darbar Saheb and all the leading officers of the State received His Highness at the Station with all due ceremonies befitting His Highness's exalted position. His Highness was then conveyed to the town of

Jasdan in the form of a regular procession and the town and the Darbargadh were most butifully decorated in honour of the visit. His Highness came down here to inquire about the Darbar Saheb's health, he stayed here only for 4 hours during which short period His Highness visited the Alan Sager Tank and the Hingolgadh Paddock, His Highness left Jasdan at 2 P. M. of the same day by a special train thus cementing to-gether the friendly ties, of the two States which have been in enjoyment of cordial relations since a very long time. Darbar Saheb's best thanks are due to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb for showing such good feelings towards the Darbar Saheb in such a practical form.

Visit of the Talukdari Settlement Officer Gujerat.

12. On the 14th December 1918 Gujrati Talukdari Settlement Officer visited Goraiya a ~~Zillah village of the State~~ Talukdari Village owned by the State in Br. All proper arrangements had been made for his camp &c.

13. The State was not visited by any Political Officer during the course of the year under report.

Birth-day of His Majesty the King Emperor.

14. The Birth day of His Majesty the King Emperor was celebrated in the State on 3-6-18 with great rejoicing, and prayers were offered by the people for His Majesty's long life and welfare.

War.

15. The Darbar Saheb and his subjects were literally overjoyed at the most happy and welcome news of the cessation of hostilities that followed the great war, the joy was all the greater as the mighty Arms of England and its powerful Allies were crowned with success and German militarism was brought to its knees. The day on which this cheerful news was received was observed as a public holiday throughout the whole State and great rejoicings were held in all the villages of the State and the ryots of the State of all the Communities and creeds restored to their respective places of worship and offered prayers for His Imperial Majesty's long life and welfare.

Recruiting.

16. The work of recruiting was pushed on with great enthusiasm and liberal concessions were offered to the recruits as a result of which 14 recruits could be supplied to the Kathiawar Company at Rajkote.

Contributions to war funds &c.

17. The Darbar Saheb has subscribed to the War Loan to the extent of Rs. 30000/- and has decided to use the interest realized on this amount for educational institutions of the state by way of erecting pacca school-buildings of creating scholar ships and the like.

18. Besides the loan purchased by the Darbar Saheb, Rs. 4175/- were invested by the people of the State in war Bonds.

19. The total contributions during the year made by the State in various shapes to the different War Funds amounted to Rs. 3348/ including the interest on the War Loan upto February 1919.

20. It is with deep regret that I have to record here the death of Azam Nathuram Naranji, the Ex-Kamdar of the State, he died at Jasdan on 30-8-1918 at the advanced age of 74; he had retired on pension after about half a century's long & meritorious services of the State. His valuable & long experience were frequently availed of by the State even in his retirement.

Death of Mr. Nathuram Naranji Ex-Kamdar.

SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION.

21. During the year under report two great calamities be fell the State along with the whole Province of Kathiawar & almost whole of India, the one was the epidemic of influenza which took a very heavy toll of precious life, the total number of deaths due to this dreadful disease was about 1200 considering the population of the State which is 29884 the loss of life was indeed terrible; its effects were however minimised to a considerable extent by all sorts of help so liberally provided for the poor & the needy by the Darbar Saheb the other calamity is that of present famine a full reference to which will be made in its proper place.

22. It is however to be much regretted that as the Darbar Saheb is keeping irregular health for some months past references on important and urgent matters only are possible; matters of detail and minor things are settled by the Chief Kamdar with due deference to the opinion of the heads of Departments.

23. It is indeed a very great pleasure to note here that during the period of the last epidemic of influenza a vora gentleman of this place named Adamji Lukmanji trading at Bombay was here for a change of air, this philonthropic gentleman, a merchant Prince of Bombay extended his liberal hand in providing all sorts of help to the people of Jasdan without any distinction of caste or creed and be it said to his credit that he thereby earned the blessing of hundred of poor people; after the fell disease was over, the public of Jasdan presented him with an address to the Vora gentleman eulogising his wide spread charity and catholic spirit; even at that time this tender hearted gentleman gave several donations to various public institutions of the State.

CHAPTER II.

24. The Revenue year is the Hindu Kartik year which begins with Kartik sud 1 and ends with Dewali. The present report deals with St. year 1974.

Revenue year.

25. For revenue administration, the State is divided into two Division

Revenue Division. or Mahals Viz Jasdan and Vinchhia which again are sub-divided into smaller sub-division called Tappas. There are in all 7 Tappas 4 under Jasdan and three under the Vinchhia Mahal; each of which is under a separate Vahivatdar. There are besides two more Vahivatdars who are charged with the management of the grass vidis and are known as Vid Vahivatdars. The Vahivatdar is purely an executive officer and is not entrusted with any Civil or Criminal powers.

AGRICULTURE.

Revenue System. 26. The prevailing system of collection is what is known as the Bhag-Batai; the State taking a fourth share of the produce of monsoon crops and a fifth of the irrigated. However in the case of such crops as Sugercane, maket vegitable etc. to which such a system is manifestly in-applicable. Bighoti is charged in addition to the above fixed cash cess called Vero is also levied on all lands in the occupation of cultivators at rates varying according to the quality of the land.

Rainfall 27. The total rainfall during the last monsoon was 12-58 inches against 41-51 in st. 1973 and an average of 26-77 inches of the past 5 years. There were good rains in the beginning of the season but no later rains were recieved and the year turned out to be one of disastrous famine.

Area under cultivation. 28. The area under cultivation was the sume as last year. The acreage of the important crops during the report year was as under.

Cotton	15000
Wheat	3801
Juwari	9000
Bajri	5000
Sesamum	100
Gram	186
Sugercane	492

Tagavi advances to the ryots. 29. During the year Rs. 20573 were advanced as Tagavi to the cultivators of the outstanding balance of the previous year Rs. 8939 were recovered and Rs. 913 were remitted altogether

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation Tanks. 30 There are four irrigation tanks in the States with an estimated maximum capacity of irrigating altogether 2676 acres of the land. The largest of them is the Alansager lake near Jasdan. It was built in 1900 at a cost of Rs. 230830 and has a catchment area of 25 miles with a maximum capacity of irrigating about 11000 acres of land. This tank was nearly half full at the beginning of the report year and yielded about 5 p. c. on the capital outlay calculating both the water cess and the increase in Darbar share of the produce.

31. The other tanks are the Rajavadla with a capacity of irrigating 8500

acres, the Panelia 1560 acres and the Revania 1646 acres. All the four tanks were built by Darbar Shri Ala-Khachar the grand father of the present chief.

Well.

32. The number of wells during the year remained the same as last year, in a country like India with a very un-certain rainfall wells constitute a most important factor in the agricultural economy and every endeavour is being made to encourage the sinking of new wells. For this purpose a system has bee introduced in this State by which a cultivator, who sinks a new well with his own capital is granted the ownership right of the well and 8 Bighas of land under it, which he can sell or dispose of at his will. As a further encouragement a cultiva tor is allowed to sink a well on land in the occupation of another cultivator provi ed the latter is unwilling to do so himself and if the operation is successful he receives a plot from the other's land of such extent as could be sufficiently watered from the new well. By this means not only is the sinking of new wells encourged but the land passes from the hands of less to those of the more enterprising farmer. As the cultivator already in posession has the option to dig the well himself, this practice is not felt as a hardship.

(111) FORESTS.

33. Under forests are also included the Vidis which furnish the State wito a valuable supply of grass. The total receipts under this head were Rs. 28711 as against Rs, 12162 in the previous year.

Land Revenue.

34. The total land revenue including forests receipts and proceeds of the sale of land amounted to Rs. 326510 i. e. decrease of Rs. 11756 to that or St. 1973 which was in a large measure due to high prices realized for cotton.

Condition of the agricultural classes.

35. The condition of the agricultural classes was satisfactory on the whole ; the year was one of abnormally high prices due to a variety of causes such as famine, shortage of conveying vehicles and the like

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CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Military.

36. There is no regular Military force in the State, but there is a number of irregular Sirbandhi and cavalry with a number of Arabs. Details are given in Appendix III.

POLICE.

Police Organisation.

37. The head of the Police Department is a Police Superintendent under whom there are two Fouzdars one for the Jasdan and and the another for the Vinchhia Mahal. The village Police Patel is the local Police officer of the village with a number of pasaitas under him. These generally hold land on service tenure. The strength of the State police including the village pasaitas was 482 during the year.

38. The work done by the Police Department during the year under report was fairly satisfactory. The number of offences was less than last year's by 13 th percentage of convictions being at the same time much higher. The amount of stolen property recovered was 2.31 p. c. of the total as against 65.37 p. c. last year. The work of Mr. Jaduram Gopalji the Jasdan Fouzdar being not found satisfactory his services were dispensed with on 7-10-18 and Mr. Gida Vadher Ravat was appointed to the post who is still holding the post temporarily.

Working of the Police

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

39. Appendix II gives a list of laws and Rules in force in the state.

Laws in force.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

40. There are four Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in the State, viz, a third class magistrate's Court at Vinchhia, a first class magistrate's Court at Jasdan; a Sessions Court and the Hazur Court, which last is the highest court of appeal and revision. The Sir-Nyayadhish who is the chief Judge in civil matters, presides also in the Sessions Court.

Courts.

41. The work done by the various Courts is detailed in the Appendices VIII and IX.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

42. There are three Courts of Civil Justice in the State (1) the Court of the Jasdan Nyayadhish which takes cognisance of suits upto the value of Rs. 2000/- (2) The Court of the Sir-Nyayadhish which hears suits of higher value besides sitting as a Court of Appeal on decisions passed by the Nyayadhish and (3) the Hazur Court which is the highest appellate Court of the State. Details as to the work done by each court during the report year will be found in Appendices XI and XII. A special arrangement exists for disposing of Suits between cultivators and their creditors which are dealt with under a form of Panchayat.

Courts.

43, Besides these 3 courts there is a Bhayati Court which hears and decides suits between the State and the Bhayats and Mulgarasia. From its decisions appeal lies to the Hazur Court.

Bhayati Court.

44. During the year under report 3 persons were extradited from the State of which 2 were acquitted and 1 convicted. 16 persons were extradities to the State from foreign Jurisdictions of which 13 were convicted, three acquitted.

Extradition

45. There are two Jails, one at Jasdan and the other at Hingolgadh. Both of them are strong, well-ventilated and commodious. The number of prisoners is shown in Appendix XIII. Their health and general conduct were good.

Jails.

46. Appendices XIV and XV give the registration work. No separate establishment is kept for registration, which is done in the Court of Sir-Nyayadhish.

Registration.

47. There is a Municipality in Jasdan maintained at the expense of the State. It is under the control of the Chief Medical Officer. The work done by it during the year was satisfactory.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

48. The Chief occupation of the people is agriculture, more than one half of the population being employed there in. This year the early rains set in quite in time and sowing operations of Agter were complete but no rains were then received and the great famine visited us, at this time the four tanks that exisist in the State came to our rescue and agter crops were irrigated sufficiently in the areas with in the reach of those tanks and the effects of this awful famine were minimised to a certain extent. Happily the State had sufficient quantities of grass and grain in store to tide over the difficulty and fortunately it had not to borrow any money either from Government or from a private concern.

49. Lucern and Chhasatiyas were sown by cultivators on an extensive scale and the Darbar granted tagari freely to the needy; again the previous famines had taught an important lesson to all; all these facts compeled with the fact that the last year was a very good year and had brought good profits both to cultivators and merchants considerably lessened the severity of the present situation.

50. There are two cattle-camps opened this year by mahajan one is here and the other at Vinchhia both of them have been receiving considerable help from the State in the form of grass etc.

51. The agricultural stock showed an decrease of 145 bullocks over last year; there was a mild epidemic of small pox amongst the cattle; the condition of fodder was fairly good; practically this famine is a fodder famine.

52. The demand for labour continued very strong throughout the year. The wage varied according to season but the highest rate was 8 annas per day. The wages were very high this year and it appears that labourers get ample work and good wages; the state had to open no relief work; the Darbar gives grain and clothes to those who are unable to work on account of old age or disease or the like; these are also given to those who are poor in regular monthly instalments.

Wages and Labour.

53. No important manufacture is carried on in the State. There is however a ginning factory at Vinchhiya which is working successfully. Trade was good.

Trade and Manufacture.

CHAPTER. V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

54. The total revenue for St. year 1974 amounted to Rs. 418088 while that of the previous year was Rs. 439255. The total expenditure came to Rs. 342157. The increase in the revenue was largely due to the high prices of cotton. The financial condition of the State is satisfactory.

CHAPTER VI.

P. W. DEPARTMENT.

55. Darbar Shri Odha Khachar Hospital is practically completed only plastering and tilling in several parts remain ; which will soon be finished a work of great public utility was to be commenced and finished by constructing a causeway on the Bhadar in the padar of Jasdan but the work had to be abandaned because no good contractor came forward to undertake the work. It is hoped ; the work will be done soon after the approaching monsoon is over.

CHAPTER VII.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND VITAL STATISTICS.

56. The Medical Department of the state is under the control of Dr. Hiralal J. Lala L. M. & S. the chief Medical Officer of the State.

57. There are two Dispensaries in the State one at Jasdan under the Medical Officer and the other at Vinchhia under the charge of Mr. Chandulal U. Baxi.

Work done at the Dispensaries.

58. The total number of patients treated in the two dispensaries was 7016 while the number of operations was 163 of which a few were major ones.

Briths and Deaths.

59. The total number of briths and deaths during the year was 1158 and 2187 respectively showing a decrease of 93 in briths and an increase of 1580 in deaths as compared with the previous year. The higher rate of mortality was due to a influenza epidemic which raged at all the villages of the Talukas for a considerable time.

60. The number of people vaccinated during the report year was 876.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION.

61. There is one English Middle School at Jasdan teaching upto the fourth Standard. The number of pupils attending the school was 46 at the end of the year an decrease of 16 to last year of the number of vernacular boys' and girls' schools remained the same as before; the attendance being 498 and 126 respectively There are prospects of new Gujarati School being opened at Galiyana in the near future.

62. Primary education is free throughout the State.

63, The personnel of the department remained unchanged.

64. The Agency Educational officer Mr. N. D. Kavi paid an inspection visit to the State schools in March 1919.

67. **Libraries** There are two libraries in the State one at Jasdan Taluka school and the other a private one.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

68. **Printing Press.** There is no printing press in the State.

69. **Post Office.** There are four post offices in the State.

70. **Mint** There is no Mint in the State.

71. **Horse Breeding** The State owns a Paddock where horses of the pure Kathi breed are reard.

72. **Sadavats.** The State maintains 3 Sadavats one at Jasdan another at Vinchhia and the third at Hingolgadh. There are also private Sadavats at Kalasar, Kothi, Piperdi and Gokhlana which are maintained out of the income of lands granted by the State.

73. In conclusion it should be noted with very great pleasure that the successful working of the Administration is largely due to hearty cooperation of the heads of various Departments and great thanks are due to them.

MAGANLAL D. SWADIA.
Ag. Kamdar, Jasdan State.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the **Jasdan State** and Residency officials showing changes in personal during the year 1918-19

Names of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
1. Mr. Anantrai Nathuram M. A. ...	Kamdar.	Dec. 1917.	31-3-1919	
2. Mr. Maganlal Dolatram.	Sir Nyayadhish & Judge of the Bhayati Court. Private Secretary & Educational Officer.	Dec. 1917.	31-3-1919	Working as Naib Karbhari
3. Mr. Dadabhai Najabhai.	Commanding Officer & Paddock Superintendent.	1917.	31-3-1919	
4. Mr. Amirmiyan Abasimiyan.	Revenue Commissioner.	1889	31-3-1919	
5. Mr Hiralal Jivanlal. L. M. & S. ...	Chief Medical Officer.	1909	31-3-1919	
6. Mr. Ebrahim Valimamad.	Hazur Assistant.	1908	31-3-1919	
7. Mr. Bhogilal Nathuram, ...	Nyayadhish.	Dec. 1917	31-3-1119	
8. Mr. Harakhchand Gopalji.	State Vakil in the Agent to the Governor's Office.	1913	31-3-1919	
9. Mr. Jaduram Gopalji.	Superintendent of Police.	1914	16-11-1918	
9. Mr. Vadher Ravat.	Ag. Superintendent of Police.	17-11-18	31-3-1919	
10. Mr. Manishanker Chhaganlal. ...	Prant Vakil.	1906	31-3-1919	
11. Mr. Jethalal Ranchhoddas. ...	Zillah Vakil.	1904	31-3-1919	

Anantrai N.

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Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1918-19.

No.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	The Criminal procedure Code (Act V 1889)	Spirits of these British Laws and others is observed.		
2	The Contract Act. (IX of 1872)			
3	The Evidence Act. (I of 1872)			
4	The Extradition Rules.			
5	The Boiler Act.....			
6	The Whipping Act			
7	The Hindu Law			
8	The Mahomedan Law			
9	The State Penal Code	Enacted for the State.		
10	The Civil Procedure Code.....	,,		
11	The Limitation Rules.....	,,		
12	The Court Fee rules	,,		
13	The Game rules	,,		
14	The Cattle Trespass Act	,,		
15	The Registration Rules	,,		
16	Explosive Substance Act	,,		
17	Animal Cruelty Act	,,		
18	Gambling Act.....	,,		
19	Police Rules	,,		
20	Salt & Abkari Rules	,,		
21	Arms Rules	,,		
22	Revenue Rules	,,		
23	Customs–New and Revised Act.	,,		
24	Mortgage Rules	,,		

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Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Jasdan State during the year 1918–19.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	*Casualities.* Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men. European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non—commissioned officers	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There are five guns of which two are serviceable only.	0	0	0	0	0	There are 47 irregular swores who are employed on police duty.
Sappers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Infantary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Imperial Service... ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Troops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	

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Appendix 1V

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1918-19.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police....	1	25–15	480						Knowing Gujrati.		
Jasdan Fouzdar.	1	22–12	408	Jasdan Fouzdar was dismissed on account of unsatisfactory work.					1	...	
Vinchhiya Fouzdar.	1	22–12	408		...	...	...	....	1	...	
Clerks.	2	11½ 9½	252						2	...	
Jamadars.	2	17½ 10½	336						1	...	
Police.	25	1 9½ 4 9 20 8	114 432 1920	...	...	...	....	...	3	...	
Pasayata and Sirbandi. ...	450	Enjoying lands etc.		...	....	....	...	....	85	...	
Total...	482		4350						94		

Increase of Re 1 in their pay granted to the Police from 1st January 1919.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in **Jasdan State** during the year 1918–19.

State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jasdan Fouzdar.	20	21	21	17	20	15	18	9	3	4	54.9	52.38	56	90-47 ~~57.89~~	1. accused is awaiting trial at the end of the year. and 2. Awaiting investigation by the Police and two died before trial.
Vinchhia Fouzdar.	21	7	30	4	30	4	10	2	5	1					
Total	41	28	51	21	50	19	28	11	8	5					

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Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the **Jasdan State,** during the year 1918–19.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recoverd.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jasdan Fouzdar. ...	318—0—0	1238—15—0	50—0—0	43—9—0	65.37	2.31	
Vinchhiya Fouzdar.	2200—3—9	872—12—0	1596—3—6	5—0—0			
	2518—3—9	2106—11—0	1646—3—6	48—9—0			

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Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1918–19.

Description of Offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined, being insane	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprision ment.		Imprision ment and fine,		Fine only,	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 year.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder	...	...	...																											
Grievous Hurt	38	5	43																											
Hurt	...	17	17	28	40	60	31	...	2	...	7	22	...	31	26	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	15 accused were committed to the Sessions Court or Kathiawar that were awaiting trial at the end of the last year out of these 3 were discharged; in all 15 were committed.
Dacoity	...	...	...																											
Robbery	...	...	...																											
Theft by house breaking ...	...	11	11																											
Theft	...	4	4																											
Others	...	14	14																											
Total ...	38	51	89																											

Anantrai N.

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Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the **Jasdan State** during the year. 1918–19.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Person disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1918-19.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sir Nyayadhish Court	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	12 accused were committed to the Sessions Court of Kathiawar. out of which 9 were sentenced and three were acquitted.
Nyayadhish Court	28	26	15	18	1	19	3	3	37	39	2	19	23	12	2	1	
Court of the Vinchhiya Magistrate.	11	12	0	0	0	13	1	1	16	15	8	0	7	0	0	0	
Total...	40	39	15	19	1	32	4	4	74	75	10	19	31	12	2	1	

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Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1918-19.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur court.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sir, Nyayadhish court,	3	0	0	1	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nyayadish Court.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Appendix X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the **Jasdan State** during the year 1918–19.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.								Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
Sir–Nyayadhish Court.	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	6431-13-6	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4000/-	0-6-0	
Nyayadhish Court.	5	13	41	31	46	64	33	37	13	7	5438 11-5	0	30	1	37	10	2	1	0	18	14	2	23	4374-9-5	0-3-16	

Anantrai N.

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Appendix XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1918—19.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications Brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of application Pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Sir, Nyayadhish Court.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nyayadhish Court.	11	11	1287-8-3	26	29	8776-10-10	37	40	5024-3-1	26	25	1937-15-6	11	15	3086-3-7	7	4	4	

Anantrai N.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

Appendix XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1918–19.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	*y. m. d.*
Hazur Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sir, Nyayadhish Court ...	7	6	4	0	11	6	5	6	6	0	527–4–0	0–6–0	3	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0–7–10	4–10–25

Anantrai N.

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Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1918–19.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Avarage period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.*							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Jasdan	2	8	20	30	28	13 87	6·77	9	4.261	Days. 4 92	

Anantrai N.

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Appendix XIV.

Registration of Documents in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1918–19.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of Documents Presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Jasdan	19	41	13	35	0	0	3	3	2	1	1	2	19	40	5690/—	15560/—	0	1	0	0	

Anantrai N.

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Appendix XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the **Jasdan State**, during the year 1918–19.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			No. of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
Immoveable Property	1	100	0	0	2	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Right of Immoveable Property ...	13	4860	0	0	103	11	6	34	15060	0	0	334	3	6	
Cash Rights	2	280	0	0	6	10	9	1	50	0	0	1	5	6	
Wills	3	450	0	0	10	3	0	3	0	0	0	14	8	3	
Miscellaneous	....	...	0	0	...	...	...	2	450	0	0	10	6	3	
Total.....	19	5690	0	0	124	12	9	40	15560	0	0	360	7	6	
Expenditure.....	...	...	...	...	96	0	0	...	...	...	...	96	0	0	

Anantrai N.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalites in the **Jasdan State**, during the year 1918–19.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year	Present year		Past year.	Present year.		
Jasdan	...	...	...	...	4180/—	5590/—	...	No Municipal cess is levied from the people, as these expenses are borne by the State.

Anantrai N.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1918—19.

Stations.	April	May	June	July.	August.	September	October.	November	December.	January	February.	March.	Total.	Total of the Past year.	Average of the Preeent year.	Remarks
Jasdan.	...	...	0.55	11.76	...	0.27	...	...	...	...	...	....	12.58	41.51	26.77	

Anantrai N.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to price of staple food-grains during the year 1918-19.

Articles.	During March (Past year.)	During March (Present year.)	Remarks.
	Bengali Seers Per Rupee.	Bengali Seers Per Rupee.	
Bajri.....	7	3½	
Juwari.....	8	4	
Wheat.....	7	3½	

Anantrai N.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public works in the **Jasdan State,** during the year 1918–19.

Description of works.	State funds.			Local Funds.			Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total		
Irrigation...	....	894	894					
Roads	....	....	....					
Building or the New Odha Khacher Hospital	1590	....	1590					
Anand Vilas Palace	....	477	477					
Granary	2871	....	2871					
Gardens	....	1042	1042					
Miscellaneous	....	6990	6990					
Miscellaneous Buildings	1035	....	1035					
Stables	....	110	110					
Total	5496	9513	15009					

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural Stock in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1918–19.

District	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows	Buffaloes. Male.	Buffaloes. Female	Horses.	Mares	Colts and fillies	Asses	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks	With four Bullocks	Riding.	Load Carrying	
Jasdan.	1918--19	8858	12352	886	5017	232	376	101	529	36898	2995	24	374	1035	
		8858	12352	886	5017	232	376	101	529	36898	2995	24	374	1035	

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the **Jasdan State** during the year 1918–19.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue	No. of shops.	Revenue	No. of shops.	Revenue	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops	Revenue.	
Jasdan	1	1352	5	5745	1	30	...	...	7	7127	

Anantrai N.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

Particulars of receipts & expenditure for St. 1974

No.	Receipts.	Rs.
1	Land Revenue	2,88,843
2	Local cess	9,630
3	Sale Proceeds of land	8,956
4	Opium Revenue	5,745
5	Abkari Revenue	1,495
6	Jama etc. from Bhayats	2,308
7	Customs Receipts	36,544
8	Forest Receipts	28,711
9	Judicial Receipts	3,648
10	Educational Fees	640
11	Guaranteed Rights	949
12	Extra ordinary Receipts	....
13	Othsr Receipts	21,680
14	Tagavi Recovered	8,939
	Grand Total...	4,18,088

XXII.

in the **Jasdan State.**

No.	Expenditure	Rs.
1	Darbari expenses	64,538
2	Tribute and Falas	14,378
3	Extra ordinary charges	6,938
4	Administration estate	50,862
5	Revenue Department	...
6	Judicial Department	5,776
7	Educational Department	4,913
8	Military (sibandi)	...
9	Police	...
10	Jail	...
11	Dispensary (vaccination)	4,484
12	Forests Department...	4,051
13	Public Works Repairs	15,009
14	Paddock stables etc.	22,783
15	Dharmado	16,587
16	Guaranteed Rights	16,292
17	Paid in liquidation of debts	...
18	Miscellaneous	50,657
19	Nazarano	...
20	Purchase of lands	...
21	Remission	913
22	Relief works	...
23	Bardash	10,050
24	War funds	3,348
	Expenditure Total...	29,1584
	Taccavi advanced	20573
	Investment in War Bonds.....	30000
	Grand Total ...	3,42,157

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

Appendix XXIII.

Staement of medical relief afforded in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1918–19.

Dispensary.	Number of Patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out- door	In-door	Dis- charged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining, under treat ment.			
1. Jasdan Dispensary.	4156	0	0	0	0	0	3732--14--10	60.7	
2. Vinchhia Dispensary.	2860	0	0	0	0	0	751--5--4	43.3	
Total.	7016	0	0	0	0	0	4484--4--2	104.0	

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the **Jasdan State** for the year 1918-19.

Name.	Population	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths		Increase	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks
		Past year:	Present year			Past year:	Present year.			Births.		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year.	Past year	Preesnt year.	
Jasdan	29554 ...	1251	1158	0	93	607	2187	1580	0	41. 9	38, 75	20,3	73. 18	The higher death rate was due to the severe epidemic influenza phnenmonia in October and November.

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Kamdar, Jasdan State.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the **Jasdan State**, for the year 1918–19.

No. of Schools.		Discription of School.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st march.		Daily average attendance		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year.	High Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Darbar Shri Vajsur Khacher English Middle School.	62	46	45.6	46.7	0	1791/-	3122/-	
2	2.	Girls' Schools (Gujarati)	125	126	81.9	77.1	0			
6	6	Boys' Schools (Gujarati)	520	498	405.7	376.8	0			

Anantrai N.

Kamdar, Jasdan State.

ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JASDAN STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1919--20.

Printed at

The " VASANT " Vijaya Printing Works.

BHAVNAGAR.

1920.

No. 375 of 1920.

From,

Nasarwanji Bezonji Damri, Esquire,

ADMINISTRATOR, JASDAN STATE.

TO,

CAPTAIN H. M. WIGHTWICK

Political Agent, Gohilwad Prant.

JASDAN, *30th May 1920.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit this Annual Administration Report of the Jasdan State for the year 1919-1920.

Revenue and Administrative year.

2. For purposes of revenue administration the report deals with the twelve months ending 31st. October 1919, corresponding with the Hindu year St. 1975. In other matters the report deals with the year ending 31st. March 1920.

Boundaries of the State.

3. Jasdan is a Third Class State in Kathiawar and is situated in the centre of the Province. It is bounded on the East by the Bhavnagar State and Agency Thara, on the West by the Nawanagar and Rajkot States, on the North by the Dhandhuka Taluka (Ahmedabad District) and Agency Thana and on the South by the Nawanagar State and Agency.

Area.

4. The State exercises jurisdiction over 283 square miles of territory comprising 56 villages. It owns, besides, two entire villages and a *Pati* in a third village, all in the Dhandhuka Taluka in British India and also a *Pati* each in two villages under Agency Thana limits.

Population.

5. The population of the State, according to the last census held in 1911 A. D was 29, 884 souls as against 25, 727 souls in 1901 A. D.

Physical Aspect.

6. The country is mostly flat but in some parts it is covered with small hills. It is well drained by a number of streams, the principal among them being the Bhadar which has its source in the Madava Hill in Jasdan territory. The soil is in many places rich. The principal productions are Cotton, Wheat, Bajri, Juwari etc. The hilly parts in the State yield a considerable amount of grass in places reserved as *Vidis* which are mostly owned by the State.

There are stone quarries at some places of white building Stone of good quality.

The climate is very healthy.

Places of Interest

7. The temple of Ghela Somnath on the bank of the Ghelo river is a place of some antiquarian interest. It is said to have been built about the time Mahomad Gizni sacked the famous temple of Somnath at Patan under Junagadh and the popular belief is that the stone image enshrined in the Temple is the image or a portion of the image, removed by devout Hindus from the Somnath temple at the time of Mahomad's invasion. The Ghela Somnath temple is regarded as a place of pilgrimage for Hindus and even now attracts pilgrims from distant parts of the Province. The Jasdan State has endowed the temple with some lands & also a levy called *Pali* from the Khalas. The temple enjoys the revenues of Vanala village under the Babra Thana.

Revenue

8. The gross revenue of the State for the year St. 1975 amounted to Rs 4, 43, 472 as against 4, 18, 088 in St. 1974. The average revenue of the past five years comes to Rs 3, 62, 721. These figures do not include the revenues of alienated lands and of holdings in the possession of Bhayats &c.

Tribute and other payments

9. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs 7950 to the British Government, Rs 394 to the Baroda State, Rs 2649 as Jortalbi to Junagadh, Rs. 197 on account of Gaekwar Peshkashi for Patna and Rs. 1148-14-6 for Jamabandhi on account of the zillah villages of Goraiya, Nana-Matra, and Samadhiala. The annual payment thus made on account of tribute and other fixed charges comes to Rs 12338-14-6. Besides this, it contributes its quota to the Agency falas &c.

The State

10. The States of Kathiawar were classified according to jurisdiction by Col. Keatinge and Jasdan was placed in the Third Class.

11. It is fortunate indeed that the custom of equal division which is followed in almost all the Kathi Estates, does not now govern Jasdan. For, since the death of Darbar Shri Alakhacher, Government have been pleased to apply to Jasdan the rule of Succession by lineal primogeniture and thus saved the State from the risk of dismemberment. This wholesome change is all for the good of the State and its Ruler, as it ensures the preservation of its territorial and jurisdictional unit, and affords to the Chief the best opportunities for developing its resources to the full and maintaining its Status and influence as a Raj or State amongst the jurisdictional States of Kathiawar. In area, Revenue, and Population Jasdan is larger than many of the Third Class States of Kathiawar and compares not unfavourably with some of the Second Class States.

The Ruling Family.

12. The Rulers of Jasdan are Kathis of the Khacher Subdivision and the family follows the rule of succession by primogeniture. It is with a deep sense of sorrow that I have to record the demise of the late Chief Darbar Shri Vajsur Khacher on 10-6-19. He died of a protracted illness at the young age of 40. He has left behind him two widows Viz, Bai Shri Kamribai, and Bai Shri Dhanbai. Bai Shri Dhanbai has no children, Bai Shri Kamribai is the mother of all the four children Viz., three sons and a daughter.

13. Of the four children D. S. Ala Khacher is the eldest and is 14 years old. K. S. Jiva Khacher second son is 13 years old and K. S. Amra Khacher is 11 years old. The youngest child is the daughter Bai Saheb Ba who is 9 years old.

Eduction of the Late Chief's children.

14. Bai Saheb Ba, the daughter of the late Chief is studying Gujarati at the local Girls' School in Jasdan. It would be to her interest to give her a liberal and sound education. This is not quite possible in Jasdan but could be secured if we succeed in our attempt to place her in charge of some well educated lady who could give her necessary training and mould her character. The Rani Saheb realizes the necessity of sound education for her children and especially for the daughter. She is agreeable to send her to Rajkot or elsewhere under the care of a good lady and arrangements will be made in consultation with the Political Agent.

15. The three Kumars are all being educated at the Raj Kumar College Rajkot. Durbar Shri Ala Khacher the Minor Chief is in Class IV and seems to be doing very well at the College, both in the class

room and sports. The younger Kumars are the Bhayats and will get the customary Giras. They therefore require to be educated in some special line so as to befit them for the management of their furture Giras villages and enable them to be of use to be State also, thus ensuring to them the means for maintaining their position independently of the State. The Rani Saheb has, with characteristic foresight, expressed her desire that her two younger sons should get some such special training and the matter is under consideration.

Succession of D. S. Ala Khacher

16. On the death of the late Chief Government was pleased to recognize and confirm the succession to the State of D. S. Ala Khacher, the eldest son of late Darbar Shri Vajsur Khacher (Vide Government letter No. 4944 of 21st July 1919). As the rule of primogeniture governs the succession in Jasdan, the younger sons of the late Chief will be entitled to the customary Giras appanage. Under the orders of the Government, conveyed by the Political Agent Gohilwad Prant at his No. 206 dated the 27th. January 1920, this Giras will be assigned to them by the Minor Chief after he comes to Gadi and is entrusted with the power of the Taluka.

Allowance to the Members of the family.

17. Government have been pleased to sanction suitable and liberal allowances to the widows of the late Chief and a separate provision has been made for the only daughter as well. As the State pays for the education and all other expenses of the younger sons, no separate Jiwai is given to them during their minority.

Minority Administration.

18. D. S. Ala Khacher, being a minor. the State has been placed under Agency management. It was temporarily in charge of Mr. Manilal K. Kaji, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Gohilwad from June 1919 to the end of August 1919. Mr. Nasarvanji Bezoji Damri is appointed Administrator of the Taluka and he took over charge from Mr. Kaji on 1st September 1919.

Some features of State Administration.

19. This is the first time when Jasdan has been under Agency management and it may not be out of place to mention here a few of the special features of adminstration which has been in vogue under its Chiefs.

20. Jasdan being by tradition, the home of conservatism, the administration has till now been conducted on the old lines of paternal autocracy. It was thus highly centralised administration. The Chief used to personally look into, manage and dispose of all affairs of the Taluka and attended to the smallest details. This system of personal rule is better suited to the State subjects as the bulk of the population are cultivators &c. are poor and have not had the benefit of much education. To a society so simple and with small wants, the paternal rule of the Chief was best suited. It afforded free and easy access for all, to the Chief and the frequent opportunities, which even the humblest of subjects could get of personally seeking redress from the Chief, tended to create and strengthen between them the valuable relationship of parent and children, and the Ruler could really command the position and love due to a parent from his subjects. They never felt any restraint in confiding to their Ruler their family and private feuds These also were settled quietly and amicably by the Chief and this promoted their domestic peace and harmony. The subjects had but little necessity to resort to litigation. They were able thus to save much time, money and anxiety over petty disputes and to preserve their social amenities unimpaired and family peace undisturbed. The Chief and the subjects had thus the best opportunity of knowing each other well, and it enabled the Chief to acquire at first hand a reliable insight and knowledge of the real condition of his subjects and saves them not a little from the petty oppression of unscrupulous subordinate officials.

Personal and paternal rule of the Chief.

21. This system of administration facilitated speedy despatch of work and admitted of determination of disputes by verbal orders in many cases. It did dot require the setting up of elaborate departments. It permitted of running the administration peacefully and well at less cost and developed in the subjects and State servants a loyal attachment to the Ruler and his family.

22. The personal and paternal rule has thus its own advantages and it seems advisable to preserve features of such administration, which enable the subjects to get justice at less cost, which help to strengthen the feelings of loyalty and devotion in them towards the State and its Ruler, and which offer little scope of mischief to the State Officials against the poor subjects of the State

The Police.

23. It was perhaps due to this personal and centralised form of administration that the necessity of having a regular and trained police service had not, apparently, been felt. The old system was to recruit annually a number of men through paid Agents called Jamadars. These were entitled to charge as their perquisites about 3 to 4 annas per head of recruits supplied, the number of recruits fluctuating according to the necessities of each season. This was a collection of untrained, uneducated and almost irresponsible body of men. They were armed mostly with swords and hardly any with a gun. They were assigned a two-fold duty viz., to keep watch and ward and to do revenue duties as Havaldars &c. The men detailed for the latter work were generally recruited for a temporary period of about 8 months and new recruits had to be enrolled every year. The rest were treated as permanent servants and did duty at the Gates, Jail, Treasury, Palace and in the villages. The main duty of these untrained men seemed confined to protect State property and to prevent loss or damage to such property. Of these only fourteen were placed under the Police Superintendent for assisting him in the investigation of crime.

The Alienees

24 The ancient practice of alienating lands for service seems to have been extensively followed by the Jasdan Chiefs and the majority of Pasaitas and mounted men and some of the Officials are holders of such alienated lands. In old days when mutual aid and protection against a more powerful enemy was required, these land holders formed a very useful asset of the State and helped to ward off encroachment on State possessions. They attended generally on the person of their lord the Chief and performed, as they do now, such service as they were asked to. They are mostly Kathis and are now utilised as orderlies, message bearers and as guards both in the personal service of the Chief and in the villages.

The Revenue Department.

25 In the revenue department, the Vahivat is done through Vahivatdars and the practice is to entrust the work of each Tapa or sub-division to two joint Vahivatdars one of whom being generally a Kathi. The Revenue accounts, it appears, were not maintained upto date and there has been much arrear of work even now. In some cases the accounts for two or more years remain unsettled and are not posted up. There was it seems, little discrimination and check in the matter of Tagavi advances. The method of recovering Tagavi was not calculated to allow the cultivator to free himself from such debts, The procedure

was to recover the full Khedu-Bhag in satisfaction of this debt, without leaving him sufficilent grains to last him and his family till the next season and then advancing him fresh loans as Tagavi, which procedure seldom tended to free the cultivator from this kind of debt. This system has been now changed and recoveries are now made leaving sufficient grains with the cultivators to last him till new grains come in. This system has the advantage of freeing the cultivator from debt earlier than otherwise and would save the State renewed grants of Tagavi and the time and trouble of writing and rewriting accounts. The revenue department did not, it seems, realize the importance of having the Khalas ready in time and weighting them out at once. They never tried to impress upon the cultivators the advantages of preparing good Khalas and of removing all gravel and dust from the grain before putting them to sale. The result was, lower prices were obtained at sales which meant a loss both to the State and cultivators. The cultivators do not appear to have learnt the best method of collecting manure and of utilizing it to the best advantage.

Village Sanitation.

26. Little attention seems to have been bestowed upon cleanliness in villages including Jasdan and there was no such thing as an organized municipal Department.

Education.

27. Education too does not seem to have received the consideration it deserves. The pay of the assisatnts was too small and there are but few trained teachers in the service. There is little in the way of scholerships and prizes to stimulate good work in the schools and to help the poorer subjects towards higher education. The number of schools is inadequate and the schools are housed in buildings which are not commodious.

Improvment necessary.

28. This State of things requires to be thoroughly over-hauled, though gradually. The first thing done under the Administration was to secure experienced, energetic and able heads for the Revenue and other Departments and to adequately man the staff in each office. It will be for these new officers to initiate the old servants into the improved method of work and to teach them to do their duty with regularity and due sense of responsibility.

Regularity of work and sense of responsibility.

Increase in Pay.

29. With a view of securing to the old servants their bread in their own home and to induce them to do good, efficient work, the pay of almost all the State servants have been raised by promotion or otherwise and put on a better footing. Due regard is paid to seniority in the matter of promotions &c. Every effort is being now made to improve the tone of the entire service, to exact regularity and efficiency in work, to create a real sense of responsibility in the servants, to encourage initiative in them and to discourage the old practice of petty annoyances to the subjects.

The Police Organisaion.

30. The old system of recruiting armed men is discontinued and the police is now organised on a regular basis, with the necessary staff and officers. The total strength of the force is 86 constables and 13 officers. Their pay is graded and discipline is being enforced. They are being drilled and supplied with uniforms. They are being taught their legitimate work. This force is maintained at a cost of Rs. 23000/- nearly.

Revision of Pay of Educational employees.

31. The education department, which is entrusted to the State, has also been reorganized in the matter of pay &c. and it is contemplated to still improve their prospects, so as to induce better class of men as teachers. The expenditure on this head has been raised from Rs. 5316 to Rs. 7115/-. The pay of both the English and Vernacular schools staff is revised and provision is made for the first time for library books and games.

Scholarships &c.

It is proposed to provide for adequate scholarships from the next financial year and to increase, if possible, the pay of the Assistants.

Want of trained teachers.

32. The greatest difficulty is to secure good hands for the schools. Trained teachers are hardly available on the present salaries and it is contemplated to gradually bring their pay on a level with that in the Agency Schools.

Sanitation.

33. The Municipality work is better organised now and the additional expenditure on this head is justified by the results both in Jasdan and Vinchhia.

34. Agriculture and plantation require special care and attention as the subject seems to have received hardly any consideration. A beginning is made this year by providing Rs. 5000/- for plantation and it is proposed to plant Mango trees, Babuls &c. These would, if properly managed be a permanent and progressive source of Revenue to the State.

Public Works.

35. Jasdan is a town of old type and there are hardly any decent public buildings or roads. During the period of management it is proposed to improve the town so as to make it more sanitary and construct roads buildings and bridges &c. of public utility. A large sum will have to be spent on these works and the programme will be spread over a period of 4 or 5 years.

Demarcation of Alienated lands.

36. There is a great number of alienees in the State and their holdings have not been measured and demarcated and cases of encroachment on State lands by alienees and Mulgirasias come to light. Grant deeds, where they exist, are generally short vernacular orders, which mention the area of land granted but do not contain sufficient particulars for the identification of the lands. There is, thus, little means on record to check encroachments on State lands. Besides the Jivaidars, there are charity holders. There is no authentic and full record of such holdings in the State. In order to set this right it is necessary to measure and check all alienated holdings and to demarcate them with boundary marks.

Inquiry into title and tenure of alienees.

37. The alienees do not seem all to render proper service to the State and do but little to improve their holdings. They contribute almost nothing to the State for general improvements &c. Their duty and liabilities to the State are not clearly defined and no attempt has been made to ascertain the terms of each grant and its tenure. In order to make this clear and to definitely settle the duties and liabilities &c. of the alienees, as well as to ascertain what, if any, contribution they should be called upon to make towards the general improvment in the State, it is advisable to inquire into the title of such holdings and if necessary to apply suitable Alienation Rules in the State. This would mean expense and it could be undertaken when and so far only, as the other pressing demands on State Revenues permit of a saving large enough to meet this charge.

38 To prevent cases of encroachment on State lands, it will be necessary also to have a revenue survey made of the whole State. In order to get this work done satisfactorily, an experienced hand has heen engaged as surveyor and when the actual work of Revenue servey is taken in hand he will be given an additional temporary staff. The State surveyor is charged with the duty to see that boundary marks are properly maintained, to renew them where displaced, and to represent the State in boundary disputes with mulgirasiaa, or adjoining States and Talukas &c.

Revenue Survey.

39. The cost involved in the execution of the several schemes denoted above will have to be met from the ordinary annual Revenues of the State, and as the income on an average is below Rs. 400000/- annually, the schemes may have to be considered in the light of the annual balance that may be available for such work every year. It is however hoped that the administration will be able to have sufficient funds every year to meet the cost of the proposed improvements.

Funds tc meet the cost.

40. The State has the right, under the agreement with Bhavnagar, to purchase an eight annas share of the Botad-Jasdan Section of the Bhavnagar Railway. The option of purchase has to be exercised within 12 years, which period expires in 1925. There is a proposal for the extension of this branch to Rajkot and will be shared by Jasdan with others. The extension promises, besides development of territory and extension of trade, direct communication with the Head Quarters of the Agency and the line is expected then to pay better than it does now.

Botad-Jasdan Railway and Extsnsion.

41. During the year under report owing to the illness of the late Chief he was not able to move much out of Jasdan The Political Agent, Gohilwad Mr. W. C. Tudor Owen visited Jasdan in April 1919 in company with Lt. Col., Wood, Special Famine Officer Kathiawar. The Special Famine Officer came again to Jasdan with the Superintendent of Police Kathiawar Agency on 26-5-19. Mr. Owen paid a short visit with his Deputy Assistant Political Agent on 28-5-19. He came again on 11-6-19 owing to the death of the late Chief and stayed here upto 28-6-19. Mr. K. W. Barlee, Judicial

Visits of distinguished guests.

Assistant to the Agent to the Governor Kathiawar paid a short visit in December last.

Captain R. C. Burke, Political Agent Gohilwad, officially visited Jasdan and encamped here from 2-3-20 to 8-3-20. During his stay in Jasdan, he inspected the various State Buildings, Dispensary, Schools, the Palace etc. He also visited the Jamdarkhana and inspected the Treasury. He visited Gadh and Vinchhia and inspected, at the latter place, the Vernacular boys' and girls' schools. His visit was fruitful of many useful suggestions and it will be the care of the Administration to give them effect as means permit.

Peace Day Celebration.

42. The Peace Day Celebrations were held in Jasdan in December 1919. The programme extended over 4 days from December 13th to December 16th. For these four days state offices and schools were closed. On Saturday 13th December, sweets were distributed to school children in all the villages of the Taluka, Sunday was set apart for thanksgiving. On Monday 15th. sports for school children were held at Jasdan and Vinchhia and the poor throughout the State were collected and fed at ten different centres. The principal Hindu temples in the State limits were illuminated in the evening. On Tuesday the 16th. fairs were held at Jasdan and Vinchhia and there was a display of fire works in the evening at Jasdan on the river bank opposite the Palace. 1500 button hole-flags were also purchased from Sir N.C. Sarkar of Calcutta. The celebrations were held at a total cost of Rs. 1000/-. Subscriptions were invited for the benefit of the disabled and of the dependents of soldiers who have fallen in the War. The total amount collected was Rs. 488-7-0 and it was remitted through the Agency Treasury. It is to be noted with satisfaction that Rani Saheb Bai Shri Kamribai showed a very commendable spirit in permitting the subjects to enjoy these Holidays and in agreeing to the display of fire-works opposite the Palace at a time when they were still in deep mourning.

The Year St. 1975.

43. There was scanty rainfall in St. 1974 and the year under report was one of scarcity. The pinch was felt more particularly in respect of fodder. The prevailing abnormally high prices created famine conditions in the Province. Happily there was not much human distress and little necessity was felt for opening relief works. In Jasdan the late Chief had arranged to supply grains at

cheap rates to the subordinate low paid servants of the State. Owing to the existence of four good tanks in the State the cultivators were able to raise irrigated crops. Not only that, but water was liberally supplied to supplement rain water to the standing crops in Baret lands, which, besides preserving the crop helped the cultivators to produce both food grain and fodder. Thus the tank water was the means of securing to the State the realization of partial produce besides minimising the effects of famine to the cultivators and saving about all plough cattle. The average out-turn was from 4 to 8 annas in a rupee. Partial remission of vero was granted to all cultivators by way of reduction in the amount usually charged and the total remission on account of vero came to Rs. 12000/-. Loans for Kos, Varat, and grains were advanced to the cultivators to the extent of about Rs. 49000/-during the period of scarcity. There was very little grass in the State Vids. But it had a reserved balance of 45 lacs bundles of grass. About 5 lacs of new grass was cut and the rest of the Vidis were placed at the disposal of cattle owners free of charge. Of the total of 50 lacs, about 14½ lacs were given to cultivators as Tagavi, 3 lacs were given away to charitable institutions and about 32 lacs were consumed by State animals Tagavi was advanced to cultivators liberally by the State to the extent of Rs. 87000/-nearly. Grain was given free from the State Granaries to the poor, infirm and disabled subjects of the State. Private cattle camps were opened at Jasdan and Vinchhia and about 1400 heads of cattle were fed at these camps. The State gave away for the use of these camps about 120000/-pounds of grass and permitted Bharwads, and other cattle owners to graze freely in the State Vids. The State also distributed gratis about 1184 maunds of grain valued at Rs. 4451/-. During the famine year the Bombay Presidency Council of women kindly sent a party of Lady visitors to this Province. They visited Jasdan in March and distributed clothes, grains etc. among the poor. The liberal grant of Tagavi and grains to the cultivators and poor and the supply of grass from the State Vids greatly mitigated the hardships usually experienced in a period of scarcity.

Rani Saheb Kamribai

44. It is due to Ranisaheb Kamaribai to mention here that she is evincing sincere interest in all that is for the benefit of the State and minor Chief. She appreciates the necessity of improved administration and advancement of the State and is always ready to lend her

influence in matters requiring tactful handling. As she had experience of State affairs during the life time of her late husband, she is familiar with much of the general details of Administration and also knows the weak points of State administration. She appreciates all efforts at improving the old system of administraion and raising the effeciency. She realises the advantages of a well-paid well-organised and intellgent State service. She is an intellgent and tactful lady and willing to adopt new ideas and system of administration for the benefit of the State and is capable of taking large views of State administration.

CHAPTER II

Revenue Administration.

45. The State is divided into two principal divisions or Mahals Viz. Jasdan and Vinchhia. Each Mahal is divided into smaller areas for Revenue administration called Tappas. There are in all 7 such sub-divisions or Tappas of which 4 are under Jasdan and 3 under Vinchhia. The Vahivat of each Tappa is done by two joint Vahivatdars one of whom has generally been a Kathi. The State owns grass Vidis which are managed by two special Vahivatdars. The Vahivatdars are entrusted with purely revenue work and are not invested with civil or criminal powers. They are not allowed to collect directly the revenue dues which are remitted by the cultivators and others directly to the State treasury under an advise memo from the Vahivatdar concerned.

46. All cultivators are tenants at will and have no right of alienating their holdings either by way of mortgage or sale, except for such lands as have been absolutely made over to them for irrigation under wells constructed by them at their own cost.

47. The revenue collections are regulated on the well-known bhagbatai system under which the produce is divided between the State and cultivators. The State takes a fourth share in the monsoon crops and a fifth share in the irrigated crops but vighoti is levied on such crops as sugarcane, vegetable etc. Santi vero is also levied from the cultivators at varying rates and is recovered in two instalments. The Vaje and Vero collection is based on the chokhabhag system,

Irrigation.

48. There are four irrigation tanks in the State with an estimated maximum capacity of irrigating nearly 22,700 acres of land. The largest of these tanks is the Alansagar tank near Jasdan. It was constructed in the time of Late Darbar Shri Alakhachar as a relief work in the great chhapania famine of

Tanks.

1900 A. D. It has a catchment area of 25 square-miles and a capacity to irrigate about 11000/- acres of lands. The other tanks are the Rajawadla tank, capable of irrigating 8500 acres. Panelia, 1560 acres, and Rewania, 1664 acres of lands.

Wells.

49. Wells are the other source of irrigaton. The State has realised the value of irrigation and besides constructing tanks, given encouragement to the sinking of wells to cultivators by the introduction of the system of granting the ownership right of the well and 15 vighas of land under it which, he could sell or dispose of at will when he sinks a well with his own capital As a further encouragement to an enterprizing cultivator, he is permitted to sink a well on land in the occupation of another, provided the latter is unwilling to do so himself, and if the operation is successful, he receives a plot from the other's land of such extent as could be sufficiently watered from the new well. By this arrangement not only the sinking of new wells is encouraged but the land passes from the hands of less to those of the more enterprizing cultivators. As the cultivator already in occupation has the option to dig the well himself, this practice is not felt as a hardship. The number of wells during the year under report was 1549 of which 15 were newly constructed. The continuous use of irrigation tank water has however tended to the deterioration of the soil which is due to want of proper drainage and sufficient manure. The wells, where tank water is available, are falling into disuse and the cultivators have reduced the number of bullocks. This has the effect of reducing the supply of manure as well as timely and proper ploughing of the soil. The cultivators have come to realize the danger and it is now being remedied. It is a matter to be regretted that the responsible officers were even slower than cultivators to realize the danger and still slower to admit it.

50. Special attention has been paid to the raising of food grains as they supply food and fodder as well.

Sugarcane.

51. The cultivators have realized the benefit of raising rich crop like Sugarcane and there were nearly 225 Sugarcane plantations during the year under report. Enterprizing cultivators are trying with different kinds of Sugarcane and they are being given every encouragement to improve the crop.

52. It is a matter of great regret that cotton which brings in so

Cotton.

much money was the most neglected crop. Jasdan which previously used to grow good Canvi cotton and Dhumar Kalas have lapsed to growing only "Mathia". The result is a loss both to the State and the cultivators. The latter are now willing to reintroduce the previous seed and arrangements are being made to secure good seed of Canvi and Dhumar from Jhaiawad.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

53. This State has formulated certain laws of its own, on the model of those in force in the Bhavnagar State and Appendix II. gives the list of various regulations thus enacted. But in general the British Indian laws are followed by the State Courts.

Military Force,

54. The State maintains no military force and does not possess arms for the use of such force but has five guns of which two are serviceable and are used for purposes of salute only. (Appendix III).

Police.

55. A regular police force has been created since November 1919 and this displaces the irregular force till then recruited annually by officers called Jamadars. The sanctioned strength of the police is as under:-

1 Superintendent of police.
2 Two Fozdars, one at Jasdan and the other at Vinchhia.
3 Two Jamadars.
4 Four writing Constables.
5 86 Constables.

Mounted Police.

56. There is no regular mounted police, but the services of 67 Swars are utilized as mounted police. Of these 16 are called Barigars, of whom 6 are stipendiary and 10 get pay besides land. The remaining 51 serve with their own horses and render service in lieu of land. These Swars do escort duty when the Chief or his family members move out of Jasdan. Besides the regular police and the Swars, the State maintains the service of 29 Arabs. They are retained as irregular police and do duty as treasury guards and keep watch and ward at the

Arabs.

Village Police.

Janana, Palace gates, and the Jamdarkhana. There are also Police-patels and Pasaitas doing duty as village police and most of the latter enjoy lands in lieu of service. Hitherto no salary was given to a police patel and the whole lot of them was illiterate. These have been replaced now by literate and paid police-patels.

The foot police is not yet properly armed but arrangements are being made to do so. The Swars carry their own swords and use State lances on ceremonial occasions. Appendix IV gives the required details of the police force.

57. The work of the police department is shown in Appendix V and is satisfactory. The number of offences this year increased owing to the prevalence of famine conditions. The percentage of convictions for the year under report was 75.7 as against 52.38 of last year. The percentage of recoveries of stolen property also shows improvement over last year it being 23.73 as against 2.31 (Appendix VI) Gida Vadher Rawat a Jiwaidar of the State is confirmed as Superintendent of Police and is a reliable officer doing conscientious and honest work and is good also at detective work.

Criminal Justice.

58. There are 4 courts in the State exercising criminal powers Viz, 1. The Court of the Administrator, who exercises the powers of a district magistate within the limits of the State.

2. The Court of the Deputy Manager, who exercise the powers of a subdivisional Magistrate.

3 The Court of the First Class Magistrate at Jasdan.

4. The Court of the second Class Magistrate at Vinchhia.

During the year, 127 persons were brought for trial before the First Class Magistrate at Jasdan. Of these 65 were convicted, 23 were discharged without trial 31 acquitted, and 6 were committed for trial to the Court of the Sir-Nyayadhish and the Court of Criminal Justice Kathiawar Agency. Two remained undisposed of. (Vide Appendix VIII). There was one appeal to the court of the Sir-Nyayadhish and it was disposed of as shown in Appendix IX.

Civil Justice.

59. There were 3 courts of civil Justice during the time of the Late Chief. Since the Taluka is taken under management, one new civil court is provided for at Vinchhia. There are accordingly the following courts:-

1. The court of the Nyayadhish at Vinchhia. which is newly created and which hears suit up to Rs. 500/-.
2. The court of the Nyayadhish at Jasdan with powers to hear suits of the value of Rs. 2000/-.
3. The court of the Sir-Nyayadhish who had the full powers of the Taluka in original cases and heard appeals on decisions passed by the Nyayadhish, has been replaced by the court of the Deputy Manager, who is given the following powers.
   To hear original suits upto Rs. 10000/-
   The Hazur court has been replaced by the court of the Administrator, who exercises full original Jurisdiction in civil matters.
   Appeals from the decisions of the State courts lie to the court of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar and in other matters to the Political Agent Gohilwad Prant.
   Appendex X gives the details of the original civil work of the State-courts. ~~89~~ 92 suits were filed in the court of the Nyayadhish during the year and to-gether with ~~64~~ 9 cases remaining undisposed of last year, the total comes to ~~153~~ 89. Of these ~~134~~ 77 have been disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of ~~19~~ 12 cases at the close of the year under report.
   One original suit was filed in the court of the Sir Nyayadhish during the year under report and there was one in balance from last year. These two suits remained undisposed of.
   There were two a ppeals filed in the court of the Sir-Nyayadhish in the year under report and there ~~were 6~~ was no appeals in balance from last year. Of these 2 appeals, ~~1~~ 1 has been disposed of leaving a balance of one at the close of the year.
   There were no appeals to the Hazur court or the court of the Administrator.

EXTRADITION.

60. During the year under report 5 persons were surrendered to the State on extradition and 8 were surrendered by this State to other States. No person was surrendered without the intervention of the Agency i. e. by private agreement.

Jails.

Jails.

61. There are two lock-ups in the State. Of these one is at Jasdan within the Darbargadh. The other is at Hingolgadh. The latter serves as an additional accommodation for prisoners, who could not be

housed at Jasdan. A new building on the standard model, as jail is an absolute necessity, and steps have been taken to have a new jail constructed outside the Darbargadh. When this building is constructed, all the prisoners will be confined in one building and the Sub-jail at Hingolgadh would cease. Appnedix XIII gives the details about the prisoners etc. in the lock-ups.

Registration.

62. Appendix XIV & XV show the necessary details of the registration work in the State. No separate establishment is maintained for this work. The Deputy Manager works as 'Registration officer'.

Municipality.

63. There was no regular Municipality in the State and there was no staff till now to do the work, except one Municipal Secretary at Jasdan. The Municipal Secretary is now provided with the necessary staff of peons, sweepers etc. and they are now doing good work. At Vinhchia arrangements have been made to cleanse the town and it is proposed to have a regular municipal arrangement next year. At both these places, sanitation requires greater improvement and it is receiving my anxious attention. I have put the department under the supervision of the Medical Officer who could well advise in matters of hygene.

CHAPTER IV.

Rainfall.

64. The total rainfall during the monsoon of St. 1975 was 28 Inches 34 cents. It was above the average of the past five years.

Wages and Labour.

Wages and Labour continued to be dearer. The high cost of living is partially responsible for keeping the wages so high.

Prices of Food

Prices of food grains continued to be very high during the greater part of the year and Appendix XVIII shows the details thereof.

Forest.

65. There is no forest in the State though part of it is hilly. There are however Vidis which supply the State great quantity of grass. The average out-turn of grass is about 25 to 30 lacs lbs. The state stacks reserve grass which is being utilized during grass famines. It is now contemplated to store grass until the total reaches one crore, and when

that figure is reached, the old grass will be consumed and the stock replaced by fresh grass in rotation. This will ensure a sufficient reserve of good grass against a fodder famine. Though the produce of grass this year is nearly half of usual, we have succeeded in stacking about 15 lacs pounds of grass to begin with as all the old stock was consumed during the last fodder famine.

Plantation.

66. There have been lots of waste lands which could be profitably utilized for growing Babul plantation. It seems never to have struck responsible officers of the State in the past how great an advantage could be secured by a systematic plantation of Babul trees. Besides securing permanent revenue if systematically worked, it would be the means of supplying fuel to the populace who at present use cowdung for this purpose and deprive one of the best and largest ingredient of manure which could go to enrich the soil. I am now taking this work in hand and hope to make it a success.

67. I have also noticed that good mango trees could be grown and there are plots of land now lying unused otherwise in the proximity of water which could be turned into nice mango-groves and this too has been receiving my attention.

Trade and Manufacture.

68. There is no manufacture carried on in the State and there is no trade worth mentioning. There was one ginning factory at Vinchhia but owing to the owner's death it has recently been removed. If a ginning factory with a press for cotton bales is set up, the two together are bound to secure good dividend on the capital outlay.

Stone quarries

69. There are good quarries of sand stone and even black stones in the state limits and the chunum made here is of an excellent quality. The disabilities due to the imposition of maximum rates of freight on the Botad-Jasdan section of the Railway, work as a check to their development and prevents their competition in open market. The question of this disability is before the Railway-Board and I have every hope that it would meet with their sympathetic consideration.

Public Works.

70. Appendix XIX will show that about Rs. 15626/-. were spent after original works Rs. 27844/- on repairs, the total cost being Rs. 43470/-. It might be said in passing that these figures do not represent the actual work

done in the year under report but. is merely an adjustment of accounts for works in previous years. There is a great deal to do by this department in the shape of works of public utility as mentioned above in para 35 and I have earmarked a some of Rs. 4 to 5 lacs for this purpose, to be spent during the next 5 years.

Post and Telegraph.

71. There is one post office at Jasdan opened on 1st July 1919. There is no Government Telegraph Office in the State but I hope to have a combined one in the near future.

Mint.

72. There is no mint in the State.

General Condition of the people.

73. The health of the people was satisfactory and so was the condition of cattle, both agricultural and others. Famine has however left its mark on milch cattle who give less milk in quantity and run dry earlier than usual. The shortage of milk is responsible for shortage of Ghee, and the prices of Ghee have gone so high that the poor have to go practically without it.

Excise.

74. Excise includes Opium, Bhang, Ganja and Country Liquor. They fetched Rs. 8675 of which Rs. 7301 were on account of opium farm. The farm of country liquor fetches Rs. 1352 annually. It was the intention of the late Chief to prohibit sale and importation of country liquor within the limits of the Taluka, as he had begun to realize the baneful effects of drinking. The farm amount is insignificant and the State can well afford to forego it. The Rani Saheb is very anxious to have the liquor shops closed at the termination of the present farm at the end of St. 1977. A change in the conditions of opium farm will secure to the State a larger share of profit than it did in the past.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

75. The total revenue for St. 1975 was Rs. 4, 43, 472 as against Rs. 4, 18, 088 last year. The total expenditure came to Rs. 5, 54, 879 including Rs. 93, 739 advanced as Tagavi. The excess of expenditure over the year's income was met from savings reserved by the Darbar in his personal custody at the palace. The financial condition of the State, though satisfactory, is not so flourishing

as the reports would lead others to believe. Instead of allowing to lie unused balance idle, since the Taluka was taken under management, all avilable surplus cash balance has been invested in Government securities and has thus secured to the State additional source of income in the shape of interest.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics & Medical Relief.

76. There are two dispensaries in the State, one at Jasdan & the other at Vinchhia. The dispensary at Jasdan is in charge of a qualified and exprienced Medical Graduate Mr. H. J. Lala (L. M. &. S.), and that at Vinchhia is in charge of an experienced hand who is working there for the last eight years Both the dispensaries treat out-door patients. At Jasdan 5340 patients were treated during the year under report and 378 at Vinchhia. There were 13 major and 125 minor operations performed at Jasdan and 73 minor operations at Vinchhia dispensary. The total expense for both the dispensaries came to Rs. 4784. In course of time, it is proposed to convert the Dispensary at Jasdan into a Hospital with accommodation for 10 in-door. patients.

Registration of birth & Death.

77. Appendix XXIV gives the statistics of births and deaths in the Taluka during the year under report The number of births being 861 and the number of deaths 829 as against 1158 and 2887 respectively for the last year. There was a mild epidemic of influenza in March 1920, in almost every village of the Taluka. All necessary precautionary measures were adopted.

Arrangements have been made for the proper registration of births and deaths, and reliable figures are now available.

Vaccination.

The Vaccination department is not entrusted to the State and it is being managed by the Agency Surgeon. The State pays its share of expenses to the Agency on this account.

The number of persons vaccinated during the year under report was 1074.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

78. This departmet is entrusted to the State since 1975 A. D. and was in charge of the Sir-Nyayadhish who worked as Educational Officer of the State. It is now in charge of the Deputy Manager, a graduate of the Bombay university and since his taking over charge there has been a gradual but perceptible improvement in the working of the schools. The Head master of the Taluka School at Jasdan works as Assistant Educational Officer.

There is one English Middle School at Jasdan teaching upto Std. IV. and named after the late Chief Darbar Shri Vajsur Khacher. It had 53 pupils on the roll. Another English School is to be opened at Vinchhia from the next official year.

There are two Girl-schools in the state, one at Jasdan and the other at Vinchhia. The total number of pupils in the Girls'-school was 153. There are 6 boys schools (Vernacular) in the state. The total attendance in those schools being 550. Two more schools will be opened, one at Galiana and the other at Moti-Anali from the beginning of the next official year, which will bring up the total number of schools to 8.

Vernacular Education is free throughout the State.

Mr. N. D. Kavi, Educational Officer Kathiawar Agency inspected the schools of this State in February 1920.

Library.

79. There is no Public Library or a Reading Room in the State but Newspapers and periodicals are put on a table in the school for the use of such persons who may care to have a look at them. If we succeed in creating, by this arrangement, a taste for reading among the public, arrangements will be made to establish a free Reading Room.

CHAPTER VIII.

Printing Press.

80. There is no printing press in the State and no Newspaper is published within the State limits.

Paddock.

81 The State owns a Paddock where horses of Kathi breed are reared.

82. Jasdan is noted from times immemorial for its hospitality and charity. The latter takes the form of Sadavrat to

Sadavrat. all pilgrims and others passing Jasdan, Vinchhia or Gadh as also to Bawas and Sadhus. Instead of an infirmary the State has adopted the commendable system of giving at their homes gratuitous relief to old and infirm and others destitute of earning their livelihood. Their number is a large one and the charity of the Darbar has saved village begging as also driving such persons to crime which they would otherwise be induced to commit to prevent starvation.

Conclusion.

83, I had to steer through many an obstacle in putting the administration in working order and I am greatly thankful for the ready co-operation and help I received from my Deputy Managar Mr. Chhelshanker L. Bakshi. He is the best hand I have got, thouroughly reliable and honest and if I could get more hands like him, the administration can not but be a success.

My most grateful thanke are due to Rani Saheb Bai Shri Kamaribai whose knowiledge of past events customs etc, has stood me in good stead and her co-operation has smoothed many a difficulty from my path.

The Heads of Departments except Revenue are adapting themselves to the new role of life and are doing good work.

I should not omit to mention the good and satisfactory work done by my shirestedar Mr, Laxmichand Narbheram and the English clerk Mr. Ratilal Shivlal.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

NASARWANJI BEZONJI.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX I.

Name of high officials in the **Jasdan State** and Residency official showing changes in personnel during the year 1919-20.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
Anantrai Nathuram M	Kamdar.	1-4-19	29-5-19	
Magaulal Dolatram.	Acting Kamdar.	29-5-19	10-6-19	
Manilal K. Kaji Esqr. B. A. L. L. B.	Officer in charge Jasdan.	10-6-19	31-8-19	
Nasarwanji Bezonji Damri Esqr. ...	Administrator Jasdan.	1-9-19	31-3-20	
Chhelshanker L. Bakshi B. A. L L B.	Deputy Manager Jasdan.	7-10-19	31-3-20	
Amirmiya Abashimiya, ...	Revenue Officer.	1-4-19	19-10-19	
Chhotalal Rajaram	Do Do	20-10-19	*10-3-20	* On one month's privilege leave from 10-3-20 with permission to revert to Agency Service.

Jasdan 10th April 1920

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1919–20.

No.	Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	The Criminal Procedure Code (Act V 1889)	Spirit of British Laws is observed		
2	The Contract Act. (IX. of 1972.)			
3	The Evidence Act. (I. of 1872.)			
4	The Extradition Rules.....			
5	The Boiler Act.....			
6	The Whipping Act.....			
7	The Hindu Law.....			
8	The Mahomedan Law.....			
9	The State Penal Code.....			
10	The Civil Procedure Code.....	Enacted for the State		
11	The Limitation Rules.....	,,		Spirit of the corresponding British Indian acts where ever available is applied.
12	The Court Fee Rules.....	,,		
13	The Game Rules.....	,,		
14	The Cattle Trespass Act.....	,,		
15	The Registration Rules.....	,,		
16	Explosive Substance Act.....	,,		
17	Animal Cruelty Act.....	,,		
18	Gambling Act.....	,,		
19	Police Rules.....	,,		
20	Salt & Abkari Rules.....	,,		
21	Arms Rules.....	,,		
22	Revenue Rules.....	,,		
23	Custum–New and Revised Act.....	,,		
24	Mortgage Rules	,,		

Jasdan 10th April 1920

Nasarwanji Bezonji

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1919-20.

Arm of Service	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualities.			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers	Native Commissioned officers	Non-Commissioned officers	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13.	14	15
Cavalry.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	There are five guns of which two are serviceable only.	0	0	0	0	0	The guns are used for purposes of Salute only.
Sappers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Infantry.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Imperial Service. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Troops.	0	0	0	0	0	0			0		0	0	0	

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1919-20

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Superintendent of Police.	1	25+15	480	...	...	...	...	...	Educable.	...	Gets land in Jiwai
Jasdan Fouzdar, ...	1	40+12	624	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	
Vinchhia Fouzdar, ...	1	30+12	504	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	* One is vacant.
Jasdan Jamadar, ...	2	20	480 *	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	Total strength sanctioned
Clerk, ...	4	15	720	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	by P. A's No. 5864 is as 11-12-19
Full Naik	4	12	576	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	under:-
Lance Naik	2	11	264	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	1 Superintendent of Police
First class constables ...	10	10	1200	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	2 Fouzdars.
Second class "	52	9	5616	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	2 Jamdars.
Pagi	1	10	120	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	4 Writing Constables.
Arab's Jamadar, ...	3	18	648	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	7 Naiks.
Arabs, ...	25	12	3600	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	2 Pagies.
Swars	26	166-14-9	2003-1-0	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	34 First Class Constbles.
Pasaitas & swars.	39	enjoying lands.		...	...	...	...	...	"	...	52 Second class constables
											67 Swars out of these 39- get jiwai in land.
											26 Arabs.
Total...	177		16835								3 Jamadar's Arab

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in **Jasdan State** during the year 1919–20

State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jasdan Foujdar	21	51	17	57	15	57	9	41	4	14	52.38	75.7	57.80	75·7	Three are awaiting trial at the end of year.
Virchhia Foujdar	7	24	4	13	4	13	2	12	1	0					
Total...	28	75	21	70	19	70	11	53	5	14					

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1919-20.

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jasdan Fouzdar.	1233-15-0	1805-10-0	43-9-0	289-2-0	2.31	23.78	
Vinchhia Fouzdar.	872-12-0	625-10-0	5—0—0	289-1-0			
	2106-11-0	2431-'-0	48—9—0	578-3-0			

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1919-20.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																		
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the Present year	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation	Capital punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Murder....	...	3	3																											6 Committed.
Grievous Hurt.	...	5	5																											2 The SirNyayadhish.
Hurt	1	9	10	40	86	141	71	6	26	...	11	26	2	71	68	...	...	13	9	7	7	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	4Session Court (J. A. Kathiawar.)
Dacoity....	...	...	...																											
Robbery.	...	...	...																											
Theft by house breaking.	...	10	10																											
Theft.	...	13	13																											
Others.	...	47	47																											
Total...	1	87	88																											

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1919-20.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial in 1919-20.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died escaped or transferred.		
	Past year	Present year.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sir Nyayadhish Court	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	Committed by Nyayadhish.
Nyayadhish Court.	26	87	1	75	7	38	7	0	59	128	23	31	66	6	0	2	4 Committed to the Session Court by Nyayadhish.
Vinchhiya Magistrate Court	12	9	0	0	0	9	0	3	15	12	7	1	4	0	0	0	
Total...	39	98	1	77	7	47	7	3	75	142	30	32	71	6	0	2	

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the criminal courts in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1919–20

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed		Modified.		Reserved.										
		Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	
Hazur Court.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Courts of the **Jasdan State** during the year 1919–20.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits for re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
																									Y M D	
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	0	1	2	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	3152–14–0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Nyayadhish Court.	13	7	51	82	64	89	57	77	7	12	5147–14–0	0	80	2	61	19	0	0	0	9	16	12	40	6128–6–4	0–2–1	

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1919-20.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nyayadhish Court	11	15	3126-3-7	29	27	4719-6-10	43	42	7845-10-5	25	22	2304-2-0	15	20	5541-8-5	12	1	7	

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920. Last year figers where ii Current.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil-work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1919–20

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y. m. d.	y. m. d.
Hazur Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Sir Nyayadhish Court	6	0	0	2	6	2	6	1	0	1	0	1125	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4-10-25	0-0-10

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock-ups in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1919-20.

Stations.	No. of prisons	No. of prisoners				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year				
Jasdan.	2	9	44	28	53	6.77	15.57	19	5197-3-0	days 5.43	Nil

Jasdan, 19th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of Documents in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1919-20

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Jasdan.	41	38	35	31	0	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	40	38	15560	11525	1	0	0	0	

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statememt showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1919-20.

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			No. of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
Right of Immoveable poperty.	34	15060	0	0	334	3	6	31	9715	0	0	211	3	0	
Immoveable property.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	300	0	0	8	0	0	
Wills.	3	0	0	0	14	8	3	2	700	0	0	32	15	6	
Cash rights, ...	1	50	0	0	1	5	6	2	810	0	0	17	10	0	
Micellaneous, ...	2	450	0	0	10	6	3	1	0	0	0	6	3	9	
Total...	40	15560	0	0	360	7	6	38	11525	0	0	276	0	3	

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1919-20.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipt during the year		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year		
Jasdan.	...	...	...	...	5590	4116	...	NoMunicipal cess is levied from the people, all these expenses are borne by the State.

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.
Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1919–20.

Stations.	April	May	June	July.	August	September	October	November	December	January 1920	February	March	Total.	Total of the past year	Average of the past 5 years.	Remarks.
Jasdan.	....	...	1.52	8.91	13.69	2.28	0.40	1.36	...	0.5	0·13	...	28.34	12.58	24.87	

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to price of staple food-grains during the year 1919-20

Articles.	During March (past year.)	During March (present year.)	Remarks.
	Bengali sheers per Rupee.	Bengali sheers per Rupee.	
Bajri....	3½	8	
Juwari....	4	11	
Wheat....	3½	6½	

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public works in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1919-20.

Description of works.	State funds.			Local Funds.			Total	Remarks.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.		
Irrigation...	...	2384	2384	....	....	....	2384	
Roads	...	3948	3948	....	....	....	3948	
Stables	9365	...	9365	....	....	....	9365	
Anand Vilas Palace	...	1810	1810	....	....	....	1810	
Building of the New Odha Khachar Hospital...	3451	...	3451	....	....	....	3451	
Gardens	...	1596	1596	....	....	....	1596	
Granary	383	...	383	....	....	....	383	
Miscellaneous Buildings.	2427	4848	7275	....	....	....	7275	
Miscellaneous.	...	13258	13258	....	....	....	13258	
Total....	15623	27844	43470	....	....	....	43470	

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the **Jasdan State** durirg the year 1919-20.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Baffaloes.		Horses.	Mares	Colts and fillies.	Asses	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
				Males.	Females.										
Jasdan.	1919-20	10027	8301	764	3619	179	341	103	605	36510	2847	18	157	1234	
		10027	8301	764	3619	179	341	103	605	36510	2847	18	157	1234	

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the **Jasdan State** during the year 1919-20.

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Jasdan.	2	1352	5	7301	1	22	...	...	8	8675	

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Particulars of receipts and expenditure for St. 1975 in the **Jasdan State** 1919–20.

No.	Receipts.	Rs.
	Received from the Private Treasury ...	2,52,150
1	Land Revenue	2,62,461
2	Local cess	7,436
3	Sale proceeds of land.	4,358
4	Opium Revenue.	7,284
5	Abkari Revenue	1,485
6	Jama etc. from Bhayats	2,873
7	Customs Receipts	27,340
8	Forest Receipts.	75,024
9	Judicial Receipts...	4,108
10	Educational Fees.	601
11	Guaranted Rights	949
12	Extraordinary Receipts	1,585
13	Other Receipts.	23,946
14	Tagavi	2,4022
	Grand Total...	6,95,622

No.	Expenditure.	Rs.	
1	Darbari expenses,....	1,63,272	
2	Tribute.	15,447	
3	Extraordinary charges	51,474	
4	Administration charges	62,225	(A) Figures for Nos. 5, 8, 9, 10 are included in No. 4.
5	Revenue Department.	...	
6	Judicial Department	6,685	
7	Educational Department	5,548	
8	Military (sibandi)	...	
9	Police....	...	
10	Jail...	...	
11	Dispensary, (vaccination)....	3,535	Only for medicines.
12	Forest department	860	
13	Public works Repairs	43,470	
14	Paddock stables &c.	65,556	
15	Dharmada	15,260	
16	Guaranteed Rights	8,449	
17	Paid in liquidation of debts	...	
18	Miscellaneous	15,676	
19	Nazarano	110	
20	Purchase of lands	175	
21	Remission.	866	
22	Relief works.	...	
23	Bardasi. (b)	...	(b) Separate figures cannot be had which are included in No. 1.
24	War fund	2,523	
	Expenditure Total...	4,61,131	
	Tagavi advance...	93,739	
	Grand total...	5,54,870	

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the **Jasdan State** during the year 1919–20.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
							Rs. a. p.		
Jasdan Dispensary.	5340	...	...	...	...	...	3785—1—0	70,3	Including pay &c.
Vinchhia Dispensary.	3708	...	...	...	...	...	998—15—6	53,0	

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the **Jasdan State** for the year 1919-20

Name	Population.	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1000 of population				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Preasent yeor,			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year	
Jasdan.	29884	1158	861	0	297	2187	829	0	1358	38.75	28.81	73.18	27.74	

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the **Jasdan State** for the year 1919-20.

No. of Schools		Discription of School.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	HighSchools.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Darbar Shri Vajsur Khacher English Middle School.	46	53	46·7	38	0			
2	2	Girls' Schools (Gujarati)	126	153	77·1	88.1	0	1108-1-11	4439-14-1	
~~8~~ 6	~~8~~ 6	Boys' Schools (Gujarati)	498	550	376.8	395.8	0			

Jasdan, 10th April, 1920.

Nasarwanji Bezonji.

Administrator, Jasdan State.

ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

of the

Jasdan State

FOR THE YEAR

1920-21.

Printed by

MOHANLAL DAMODAR

RAJKOT

THE ANNUAL

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

JASDAN STATE

For the year ending 31st March 1921.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL and POLITICAL.

Boundaries of the State.

1. Jasdan is a third Class State in Kathiawar and is situated in the centre of the Province. It is bounded on the east by the Bhavnagar State and Agency Thana, on the West by the Nawanagar and Rajkot States, on the North by the Dhandhuka Taluka (Ahmedabad District) and Agency Thana and on the South by the Nawanagar State and Agency limits.

Area.

2. The State exercises jurisdiction over 283 square miles of territory comprising 56 villages. It owns besides, two entire villages. and a Pati in a third village, all in the Dhanduka Taluka in British India and also a Pati each in two villages under Agency Thana limits.

Population.

3. The population of the State, according to the census held in March 1921 A. D., was 30633 souls as against 29884 in 1911 A. D. The ravages of Influenza are responsible for the proportionately small increase in population this time, over the last decade.

Physical Aspect.

4. The country is mostly flat but in some parts it is covered with small hills. It is well drained by a number of streams, the principal among them being the Bhadar which has its source in the Madava Hill in Jasdan territory. The soil is in many places rich. The principal productions are Cotton, Wheat, Bajri, Juwari etc. The hilly parts in the State yield a considerable amount of grass in places reserved as Vidis which are mostly owned by the State.

There are stone quarries at some places of white building Stone of good quality.

The climate is very healthy.

Places of Interest.

5. The temple of Ghela Somnath, on the bank of the Ghelo river, is a place of some antiquarian interest. It is said to have been built about the time Mahomad Gizni sacked the famous temple of Somnath at Patan under Junagadh and the popular belief is that the stone image enshrined in the Temple is the image or a portion of the image, removed by devout, Hindus from the Somnath temple at the time of Mahomad's invasion. The Ghela Somnath temple is regarded as a place of pilgrimage for Hindus and even now attracts pilgrims from distant parts of the Province. The Jasdan State has endowed the temple with some lands and also a levy called Pali from the Khalas. The temple enjoys the revenues of Vanala village under the Babra Thana.

Revenue and Administrative year.

6. For purposes of revenue administration the report deals with the twelve months ending 31st October 1920 corresponding with the Hindu year St. 1976. In other matters the report deals with tha year ending 31st March 1921.

Revenues.

7. The gross revenue of the State for the year St. 1976 amounted to Rs. 4,88,202 as against 4,43,472 in St. 1975. The average revenue of the past five years comes to Rs. 4.06,619. These figures do not include the revenues of alienated lands and of holdings in the possession of Bhayats etc.

Tribute and other payments.

8. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 7950 to the British Government, Rs. 394 to the Baroda State, Rs. 2659 as Jortalbi to Junagadh, Rs. 197 on account of Gaekwar Peshkashi for Patna and Rs. 1148-14-6 for Jamabandhi on account of the zillah villages of Goraiya, Nana-Matra, and Samadhiala. The annual payment thus made on account of tribute and other fixed charges comes to Rs. 12,388-14-6. Besides this, it contributes its quota to the Agency falas &c.

The State.

9. The States of Kathiawar were classified according to jurisdiction by Col. Keatinge in 1864-1866 and Jasdan was placed in the Third Class.

Primogeniture established at the time of Col- Walker.

10. A reference to the early history of the State and its peculiar and distinguishing features would, however, show that Jasdan has been exactly like a Rajput State. It has long since renounced the tribal custom, prevailing among

Kathis, of partition of their estates and introduced the Rajput customary law of impartibility and primogeniture and maintained the system of Bhayats. This conception of the State as a Raj was due to the talents and enterprise of Vajsur Khachar who flourished in the time of Col-Walker and whose abilities and daring character found special mention in the reports of Col. Walker. It was he who prevented the disintegration of his state and established himself as the Chief of Jasdan and exercised sovereign jurisdiction over his principality. Col. BLANE in his report dated 9-7-1831 remarks that there has been no subdivision, the Chief having established a superior jurisdiction unusual among the Kathis.

This condition was maintained by Chela Khachar who succeeded his father Vajsur and Col. Jacob in his report dated 4-10-1842 makes a special mention about Jasdan thus :— "This last has possessed in succession two vigorous Chiefs who by force, wealth and dexterity combined, have broken down the barrier of the Kathi's Law of "Gavel kind" and maintained themselves singly as Chief of the Taluka". In the Tabular statement attached to the said report, Col. Jacob remarks that " the law of primogeniture has been in a measure established in the Taluka although it will probably terminate with Chela Khachar's death. "

Recognised by Govt. when the question went to them in 1904 A. D.

11. The question of regulating the succession went up for the first time to Government for decision on the death of Ala Khachar in 1904 A. D. They were pleased to decide that succession should be by primogeniture and to recognise D. S. Odha Khachar as the Chief of the Taluka. The younger brothers have been assigned the position of Bhayats. It may also be noted that the position of the younger brothers of the preceding generations, has also been recognised by the late Rajasthanik Court as that of Bhayats and the Court has granted them the usual Hak Patraks. The fact of there being not a single Bhagdar or co-sharer in Jasdan shows that though a Kathi State, Jasdan had discarded thoroughly the custom of equal division and that the Ruling Chief has exercised sovereign jurisdiction over his younger brothers as the Rajput Chiefs do over the cadets or junior members of the family. This position of the younger sons was so well established that in the case of Patna holders, the fact of their making payment of the Peshkashi direct to the Agency, was authoritatively adjudged as a privilege of the Bhayats but not held to bestow a superior status.

No shareholder in Jasdan state; all younger sons have Hak Patraks as Bhayats.

12. There would thus appear no ground to apprehend that the Jasdan State stands the risk in future of dismemberment, and as the succession is governed by primogeniture, the Chief has the best opportunities of developing its resources to the full and preserving its status and influence as a Raj amongst the jurisdictional States of Kathiawar.

No risk of disintegration.

13. In area, revenue and population, Jasdan is largest among the Third class States and is larger than some of the Second class States in the Presidency.

Jasdan as compared with other States.

14. The Rulers of Jasdan are Kathis of the Khachar Subdivision and the family follows the rule of succession by primogeniture. The late Chief Darbar Shri Vajsur Khachar died on 10-6-19 of a protracted illness at the young age of 40. He has left behind him two widows viz., Bai Shri Kamribai, and Bai Shri Dhanbai. Bai Shri Kamribai is the mother of all the four children viz., three sons and a daughter. Bai Shri Dhanbai has no children.

The Ruling family.

15. Of the four children D.S. Ala Khachar is the eldest and is 16 years old, K. S. Jiva Khachar second son is 14 years old and K. S. Amra Khachar is 12 years old. The youngest child is the daughter Bai Saheb Ba who is 10 years old.

The late Chief's children.

16. Bai Saheb Ba the daughter of the late Chief, was studying Gujrati at the local Girls' School in Jasdan. But it was not possible to give her the benefit of a liberal and sound education at this School and as reported last year we were in search of a well educated lady in whose charge she could be placed and who could give her the necessary training and mould her character. With the approval of the Regent Rani Saheba, Kamribai, mother of Bai Saheb Ba, she is now sent to Bhavnagar and is receiving education at the Nandkunverba Rajput Zenana Boarding School under the sympathetic and able supervision of Miss Sinha, the Lady Superintendent.

Their Education.

17. The three Kumars are all being educated at the Rajkumar College Rajkot. Durbar Shri Ala Khachar the Minor Chief, is in Class III and is doing very well at the College, both in the class room and sports. The younger Kumars are the Bhayats. They therefore require to be educated in some special line so as to befit them for the management of their future Giras villages and enable them to be of use to the State

also, thus ensuring to them the means of maintaining their position independently of the State. The Rani Saheb has, with characteristic foresight, expressed her desire that her two younger sons should get some such special training. The matter is under consideration.

Succession of D. S. Ala Khachar.

18. On the death of the late Chief, Government was pleased to recognize and confirm the succession to the State of D. S. Ala Khachar, the eldest son of the late Darbar Shri Vajsur Khacher (Vide Government letter No. 4944 of 21st July 1919). As the rule of primogeniture governs the succession in Jasdan, the younger sons of the late Chief will be entitled to the customary Giras appanage. Under the orders of the Government, conveyed by the Political Agent Gohilwad Prant at his No. 206 dated the 27th January 1920, this Giras will be assigned to them by the Minor Chief after he comes to Gadi and is entrusted with the powers of the Taluka.

Allowance to the Members of the Family.

19. Government have been pleased to sanction suitable and liberal allowances to the widows of the late Chief and a separate provision has been made for the only daughter as well. As the State pays for the education and all other expenses of the younger sons, no seperate Jiwai is given to them during their minority.

Minority Administration.

20. D. S. Ala Khachar, being a minor, the State had been placed under Agency management on the death of the late Chief in June 1919. Mr. Nasarwanji Bezonji Damri continued as Administrator until September 1920, when on the introduction of Regency Administration, he was appointed Adviser to the Regent and since then he has worked as such during the remaining period of the year.

Introduction of Regency Administration.

21. In August 1920, the Government were pleased to approve of the recommendations to introduce Regency Administration in the Taluka and to entrust Rani Saheb Kamribai with the management during the minority of her son, with Mr. Nasarwanji Bezonji Damri as her Adviser. The orders of Government were communicated by the Political Agent, Gohilwad, at his No. 2529 dated 19-8-20.

22. This is an unique event in the history of the Jasdan State and the second instance of its kind in the province where the principle under-

lying the resolution of the Chiefs Conference relating to Minority Administration of Native States, has been adopted and applied. The Rani Saheb feels deeply grateful to the Government for the confidence they have so reposed in her and for thus fulfilling the last wishes of her late husband. Her grateful thanks are more particularly due to Mr. Tudor Owen Major R. C. Burke and Major H. M. Wightwick, Political Agents, Gohilwad Prant and to Lt. Col. R. S. Pottinger and E. Maconochie Esq. Agents to the Governor in Kathiawad, for the very kind and sympathetic interest they have always taken in the State administration and for the valuable advice and support they have been pleased to lend to the State and herself in all matters, big and small, whenever sought.

The responsibility.

23. It is due she sincerely feels, to these kind and liberal minded officers that she has been given the opportunity of conducting the administration of the Taluka as Regent. She realises well that she has, as Regent, to bear greater responsibilities both to the subjects and the Government and that she must render a satisfactory account of State affairs during the minority of her son. She feels confident that with the continued help and sympathy of the Political Officers, the loyal co-operation of State servants and the good will of her subjects, she will not fail in the proper discharge of her responsibilities as Regent.

Appreciation by State Subjects.

24. The Jasdan subjects had never known any other administration but the paternal Government of their own Chief and when the Regency Administration was introduced, they hailed it with delight. They are proud that the Rani Saheb, who, even during the lifetime of her husband, took a motherly interest in the well being of her subjects and to whom all had the privilege to approach for redress, was entrusted by Government with the Administration of the Taluka and that the last wishes of their late beloved Chief and their long cherished desire, were so happily fulfilled. The subjects of the State expressed a desire to present an address to the Rani Saheb and a Special Darbar was held for this purpose on 2nd September 1920 in the spacious compound of the Palace at Jasdan. The Rani Saheb took her seat behind the Purda arranged for the occasion and the Minor Chief with his uncle Dhadhal Dadbhai and the officers of the State were accommodated under a Shamiana, while the subjects and others took their seats in a *Mandap* which was erected as a continuation of the Shamiana. In this Darbar Sheth Jadavji Jivraj of the prosperous little village of Galiana, presented

Presentation of a sword and an address to the Regent Saheba

the Regent with a miniature gold *sword* and the address was then read and presented in a pretty silver casket. The Mahajan of Vinchhia presented a silver *KalamDan* to the Rani Saheb. The two time honoured emblems of authority, the sword and the pen, thus presented by the kind hearted and loving subjects in token of their sincere good wishes and support to the Regent, should prove to be the best omen for the success of the Regency Administration.

Important concessions announced.

25 The occasion was commemorated by the announcement of the following concessions by the Regent Saheba viz.

(1) to open two additional primary schools every year in the State and to continue such education free as now.

(2) to raise the free studentship in the Middle School from 10 to 25 p. c.

(3) to effect reasonable reductions in the customs duty, for which purpose the Administrator had, prior to the introduction of the Regency, collected the necessary materials and invited the leading subjects at a conference to be held in Jasdan.

(4) to introduce the Village Panchayat system in selected villages by way of experiment and in case it succeeds, to extend it gradually to other villages of the State, thus laying the foundation of real self Government and affording a desirable means for the subjects to learn self reliance and mutual usefulness.

(5) to effect a reasonable reduction in the rate of Chouth levied by the State on all sales of immoveable property and thus to encourage the building of decent Pueca houses in place of the mud houses now in vogue.

(6) to grant to the cultivators the right of ownership of all Babul Trees grown in their lands and thus to enable them to save and utilize cowdung, which is at present used up as fuel, and as manure for the fields.

(7) to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor from the date of the termination of the Ijara at the close of St. 1977.

(8) to donate Rs. 1500 towards the scheme of constructing Water Works for the supply of good drinking water to the residents of Songadh, which is the head-quarters of the Gohelwad Prant.

(9) to engage a trained and experienced Indian lady as mid-wife for the benefit of the suffering female patients in the State and to set apart Rs. 40000 from her private purse as a permanent fund from the interest of which a suitable and qualified lady will be maintained.

(10) to erect in memory of the late Chief, a temple in the orthodox artistic design and pattern as is sanctioned and enjoined by the Hindu Shastras and to dedicate the same for the use of the public, so that religiously minded and devout Hindus may avail themselves of this temple for prayers etc. The temple will be maintained from the interest of a sum to be set apart by the Regent Saheba from her private money.

It may be noted that in promising to set apart money for the midwife and the temple from her private purse the Rani Saheb has undertaken a liability for which she will part with almost the entire savings of her lifetime.

Makes a gift of almost her entire savings.

26. It may be mentioned that all the promises made by the Regent Saheba are being religiously carried out. One primary School has been opened in February 1921 and one more will be opened in May 1921. The budget year commences from November each year and by the end of this official year (1920–1921 Nov.) the promise to open two additional schools will have been vindicated. If accomodation for housing a School is secured, a third School will in all likelihood be started in one more village. The free studentships have been raised to 25 p. c. from November 1920 both at Jasdan and Vinchhia, where an English class has been opened. The customs duty has been revised as promised, after due deliberation with the leading subjects and with their concurrence. Orders embodying the changes were passed by Circular In. No 507 dated 12th October 1920. The rate of Chouth levied till now on sales of immovable property was 25 p. c. of the price. It has been reduced by Circular In. No. 506 dated 12-10-20 and fixed at six and a quarter p. c.

Promises being fulfilled.

The rules for the Panchayat have now been drafted and await the sanction of the Regent Saheba who owing to continued indifferent health had not been able to go through them.

Arrangements are being made through the Agent to the Governor for entrusting the amount of Rs. 40000 in trust for the maintenance of a

mid-wife and the state is on the look out for a suitable and qualified lady. Provision is madefor the construction of the temple but the work could not be taken in hand until the contemplated improvement of the town and the widening of the main streets is well in progress. For, the idea is to have the temple erected in a square opposite the main gate of the Palace in the principal street of the Town.

Rs. 1500 have been remitted to the Political Agent, Gohilwad for the Water Works at Songadh.

Notice has been given to the liquor contractor for the closing of the distillary and shops on the termination of the contract on Kartak Shud 1st of Sb. 1978.

27. The Regent Saheba had occasion to go to Rajkot in September 1920 and during her stay there, she visited the Barton Female Training College, the Rasulkhanji Zenana Hospital and the Rajkumar College, where necessary arrangements were kindly made by the authorities for securing Purdah. The Regent Saheba was well impressed with what she saw at these institutions.

Visit to Rajkot.

She gave Rs. 50 at the Barton Female Training College to be distributed to the students by way of prizes. She has besides given a donation of Rs. 1000 each to the three institutions visited by her.

Donations.

It is now fifty years since the Rajkumar College at Rajkot was established and a movement was set on foot to celebrate the Jubilee. With a view to make the College self supporting, it was proposed that the permanent funds of the College should be augmented and subscriptions were invited by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Dhrangadhra and the Principal of the College. The Rani Saheb has been kind enough to contribute Rs. 7500 on behalf of the State to the College fund.

Jubilee of the Rajkumar College. Rs. 7500 contributed.

28. In the last year's report mention was made of some of the features of State Administration under the Chiefs and as stated then, such features have been maintained which enable the subjects to get justice done to them at less cost, which help to strengthen the feelings of loyalty and devotion in them towards the State and its Ruler and which offer little scope of mischief to the State officials against the poor subjects of the State.

Some features of State administration retained.

29. The old system of settling petty disputes and family dissensions out of Court is encouraged and in case any person honestly approaches the Regent Saheba or the Adviser for redress in such matters, reasonable effort is made to settle the matter. In almost all instances such efforts at mediation have proved successful and the poor people are saved the cost and time of petty litigation besides preserving domestic harmony. In case the parties prefer to have recourse to a court of law they are at liberty to do so.

Encouragement to private settlement of petty disputes and family feuds.

30. The Kathi land holders whether alienees, Bhayats or Mulgirasias being of the same tribe and family as the Ruling family of Jasdan, have for all these years looked upon the Chief as their patron and have always sought direct relief from the Chief as head of the Kathi family in all inter se disputes. The Regent Saheba being anxious to uphold the traditions of the family and the good name of the Kathis, is always glad to see that their household disputes are settled privately and in case they or their female members approach her for help such help is being extended to them.

Family and other disputes among the subordinate land-holders also settled privately and amicably.

31. Similarly due consideration is extended to circumstances which reasonably demand a relief in the matter of recovery of arrears of State dues and no undue pressure is exerted for such recovery. In such cases adequate relief is granted by giving them more time for payment or where necessary the payment is allowed to be made by instalments. In the case of such Bhayats etc. who are unable to pay regularly the charges for a school etc. in their village, the Darbar makes the payment to the staff on their behalf in the first instance and then after settling the account, recovers the same by instalments.

The old system of recovery of State dues by instalments etc. maintained.

In some cases School charges paid by the State in first instance and then recovered by instalments.

32. The lower caste people such as Kolis, Vaghris etc. as also cultivators have always had the privilege of approaching the Chief for settlement of inter caste and family disputes, such as restitution of conjugal rights, payment of dowry, divorce and remarriage, excomunication etc. and the same consideration is extended to them now and such disputes are wherever practicable, settled amicably by the Adviser personally or through a sympathetic and responsible officer of the State.

Marriage, divorce and such disputes among the low castes settled amicably

33. These matters appear small but they are the very matters which create strong sentimental feelings, which are prone to assume large and therefore grave proportions, and which if not privately or amicably settled, leave behind them traces of bitterness and ill feeling, inciting the uneducated yet extremely sentimental people sometimes to violence and vengeance. The private settlement of such personal, household and touchy matters by the ruler or a State Officer commanding the respect and confidence of the subjects, goes a great way towards maintaining the family peace and goodwill. It tends to avert more decidedly, the inevitably evil consequences of a law suit and decree, saves the parties from unavoidable exposure, from which they instinctively shrink and affords ample scope for forgetting and forgiving the past.

The advantages of encouragingamicable settlements out of Court.

34. The time honoured practice of maintaining a kitchen for the poor low paid servants of the State, including personal attendants both males and females, has been continued during the Administration with much advantage. Besides food they are given clothing and quarters to live in as also suitable cash allowance. The system has the advantage of securing contentment and a loyal adherence to their master.

Food at the Darbari kitchen and house accommodation for the menial servants.

35. The Jasdan Darbar unlike others and not caring to trumpet his own praise, has, instead of having a central institution, been systematically giving doles both in cash, kind and clothing, to such of the State subjects, as are unable to make a living either through physical disability, destitution or decrepit old age, without invidious distinctions and at their homes. Many a Purdah lady are thus saved the humiliation of begging or the alternative of starving. The number of persons receiving such help is over 100 and the annual expenditure on this account comes to Rs. 4600.

Help to the disabled and the poor.

This system has been the means of eradicating street begging throughout the Taluka.

36. The old system of storing all surplus grass is revived and about 2707464 lbs. have been stored since the Taluka was taken under Administration in June 1919. This stock would serve as an insurance against a fodder famine. The cultivators also are induced and encouraged to save and store surplus fodder with the same object.

Storing grass and grain (Juwari),

Juwari is also now stored in pits as it is a grain which lasts longest and is the staple food of the labouring classes. Such stock would be a

great asset in the hands of the State in years of scarcity when relief has to be provided for human beings and when, apart from high prices, the transport difficulties are the greatest.

The Police.

37. As reported last year, the Administration has organized a regular police force, in the place of the untrained and almost unserviceable recruits till then employed on a temporary basis. They have been now trained for their legitimate duties and are regularly drilled by an experienced hand and they have been supplied with uniforms. It is a matter of satisfaction to be able to state that the new police sepoys, at the end of one year, have been turned into a smart looking, fairly drilled and intelligent force which may be trusted to do its duty well and properly. To secure better class of men in the force the pay has been again revised and increased this year. This force of nearly 100 men is now maintained at a total cost of Rs. 28662 per annum.

Need to supply them with arms of precision.

The work of the police is detailed in Chapter III and it appears to be satisfactory. Though badly armed as compared with arms of precision possessed by dacoits or by the men of sister native States or the Agency, the police of the State showed a bold front against the recent depredations of dacoits headed by Patgir Ebhal of Noli and other notorious gangs, with the result that with the exception of one dacoity on the extreme border of the State and adjoining the Agency limits, no heinous offence was committed though Ebhal Patgir has been sending out threats these last eight months. My acknowledgments are due to the Superintendent of Police Mr. Vadher, a bold and able detective officer and his subordinates who have stood the strain admirably in these trying times.

Government has been approached for the supply of a few breach loading arms and when these are received, the police will have better weapons of offence and defence.

The Educational department.

38. The education department is entrusted to the State since 1915 A. D. The necessary details are mentioned in Chapter VII. The pay of the teachers and assistant masters was raised in the first year of the Administration and the total cost had to be raised from Rs. 5316 to Rs. 7115. It was however realised that the increments granted were not quite sufficient and it was contemplated to bring the pay to a level with that in the Agency Schools. The want of trained or even untrained but experienced teachers and head-mistresses was sorely felt and there was little hope to induce good teachers to join

State service or to get a loan of good teachers from the Agency service. To remedy this, a further revision of the pay of the educational employees was made this year and the pay of the Head Masters and their assistants is now raised to a level in most cases with that of the Agency servants. This revised scale of pay has raised the cost of the department on this head from Rs. 7,175 last year to Rr. 10,733 during the year under report, including the cost of two new primary Schools provided for in the budget. This is an increase of nearly 100 p. c. over the cost sanctioned in the last year of the late Chief's administration.

Further increase in pay.

39. Besides this rapid and liberal increment in pay the scheme for a Provident Fund for the educational employees of the State has been introduced this year. The State has adopted the scheme, which has been sanctioned by the Agency for its employees. Under this scheme, the State contributes, by way of concession an amount equal to that paid by the employee himself. The employee thus gets double the amount contributed by himself plus accumulated interest on retirement.

Provident fund.

40. A beginning has been made this year in the matter of granting liberal scholarships to deserving students and it is hoped to increase next year both the number of scholarships and the amount for distribution. The highest scholarships sanctioned this year is one for Rs. 20 p. m. to a student studying at the Arts College at Bhavnagar and Rs. 15 p. m. to another student studying at a High School and one scholarship is given to a student of the Hunter Male Training College.

Scholarships.

41 The important schools have this year been provided with Gymnasium requisites and with other necessaries for sport and physical exercise.

Provision for sports & physical exercise.

42. The increase in pay, the provision of a Provident Fund and the employment of more trained teachers and head Mistresses have contributed not a little to the efficiency of school work and to improved teaching.

Improved quality of work.

43. In the year under report, the system of physical examination of the school children and students has been introduced and the medical officer of the State is enjoined to visit the schools and examine the students once every month.

Medical examination of students.

44. The old system of doing the Vahivat of each Tappa through two joint Vahivatdars has been continued this year. It seems however that to ensure greater efficiency some change may be necessary by way of dividing the work and fixing the responsibility on each of the joint Vahivatdars for the work assigned.

The Revenue department.

45. As noted in the last year's report the Vahivat accounts for two and in some instances for three years had been in arrears and not posted in the books. It is a satisfaction to be able to state that all these accounts have been duly posted in the Vahivat books during this year. The only exception is that of two sub-divisions out of seven viz. Jasdan and Moti Aniali, whose accounts for two out of the three preceding years, have been posted but there still remains one year's account in arrears. This is nearly completed and it will be all posted up within the next two months.

Arrears of Vahivat accounts nearly posted up.

46. The grant of Tagavi is now regulated by the necessities of each case and such amount is granted as is, after due inquiry found necessary.

Tagavi advanced after due enquiry.

47. Recoveries of Tagavi are made after leaving sufficient grains with the cultivators to last them till new grains come in. It is due to this considerate policy of recovering Tagavi that most of the cultivators have freed themselves from State debt and the Revenue Department was able easily to recover Rs. 50,604 (43,630+6,974) on account of arrears of Tagavi and outstandings, out of Rs. 1,64,151 which was due at the commencement of the report year. It is also due in a great measure to this policy that very few cultivators now stand in need of Tagavi for food &c.

Recovery of Tagavi on better lines.

Resulting advantages to the State and the cultivators.

48. The Revenue Department and the cultivators failed to realise the necessity and advantages of getting the Khalas ready early and it became necessary last year to issue strict orders in this behalf. It is a matter of satisfaction to note that the cultivators and the Revenue department have this time exerted themselves well. The Khalas of Agtar crops were ready and weighed out this year before the 15th of January 1921, which is two months earlier than last year and one month in advance of the scheduled date sanctioned under the rules applied to managed estates. The Khalas of Pachhtar crops for St. 1975 could not be weighed out until 10th of June 1920 while this

Khalas now ready early.

year the weighing has commenced in March 1921 and it can not now take longer than 10th of May 1921 to finish the Khalas in the whole State.

49. It is also satisfactory to be able to state that the Revenue Department, has this year enforced the orders for keeping clean and neat the floor of the Khalas. This secures grains, all free from dust, gravel &c. and the better quality of grain when offered for sale secures better prices. This is a great advantage to the cultivators themselves in case they are in a position to sell their share or part of the share.

The floors of the Khalawad now kept neat and clean and grains too.

50. The cultivators are a class proverbially conservative and would hesitate long before acting up to better advice and reform the time honoured practices of cultivation, manure etc. In Jasdan, the cultivators have almost forgotten the utility and value of collecting good manure in sufficient quantities which is all the more necessary owing to the easy facilities for irrigation afforded by the large Tank in Jasdan. Continued and pressing efforts are being made to induce them to systematically collect sufficient manure and to supplement their want by raising green manure. The Abadi officer is instructed to raise such manure and utilize it in the experimental farm in his charge for raising various paying crops and show the practical advantage thereof to the cultivators. It is hoped that the latter will realise in their own interest, and the responsible officers of the Revenue Department will take greater pains, to impress on them, the absolute necessity of collecting sufficient dry manure and supplementing the deficiency by raising green manure.

Collection of manure

Green manure.

51. There is a big Tank called the Alan Sagar Tank at Jasdan and considerable quantities of silt are available for manuring purposes. Though nothing is charged by the State, the cultivators are found too indolent to take advantage of this silt which is the best manure. They will not be pursuaded to believe that the silt is the best fertilizer and that it renovates the very soil of the fields which is their mainstay. Education and practical demonstration near their homes would seem to be the only remedy which may be trusted to reconcile them with reformed methods of cultivation, manuring etc.

Tank silt as manure.

52. In this State, as in almost all Native States, the cultivators, carpenters, artizans, etc. used to do the State work on Veth for which some payment in the shape of rations was made. Even traders had to do such Veth as to

Veth or forced labour.

help the officers in the weighment of grain to be stored at the Darbari Kothar. With the willing concurrence of the Regent Rani Saheba, who abhors this form of forced labour, all *Veth* on artizans e. g. carpenters, tailors, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, potters and also on day labourers, has been abolished during the year under report, Till recently they had to work at the State Workshop, also in the P. W. D. and other places, on payment of a small pittance mostly in juwar. All this has been put a stop to and it is now an absolute rule that no artizan and no labourer should be sent for to do any work on veth and that whenever he is engaged to do State work, he must be paid daily wages at ordinary market rates. The Regent Rani Saheba has herself set the commendable example by paying the ordinary daily wages in cash whenever she has the occasion to utilise the services of such class of men for her or the famiiy, at the Palace. *The Veth on cultivators* has also been greatly reduced. One very annoying and tedious Veth is abolished viz. that of carting and carrying State grass from the Vidis to the stores at Jasdan, Vinchhia and Gadh. This took up nearly three of the best months in the year and was not a little harmful to the interest of cultivation etc. No town Veth is allowed and no cart is permitted on Veth to carry any State articles from the town to the Railway Station or from the Railway Station to the town.

Artizans traders, and day labourers.

Cultivators.

The question of entire abolition of Veth in the case of cultivators is under consideration, and it is hoped the Administration will be able to do away with this annoying practice at no distant date.

Entire abolition contemplated.

53. It came to the notice of the Adviser sometime this year, that the Kotwal in Jasdan was appointed for a certain term of years by the Darbar and that the Kotwal paid in return a small yearly amount to the State. On inquiry it transpired that he was permitted to exact petty levies in kind on all articles e. g. food, vegetables, grass, jaggery etc. which are brought daily to the market for sale. It also became known that similar levies were exacted by the Bawa of a temple, and a Mujawar in Jasdan. The Kotwali was abolished and the levy of the cess by the individuals, called જપ્ત, has been strictly prohibited throughout the State.

Petty levies in Jasdan abolished.

54. The Municipal arrangements for Jasdan and Vinchhia have been revised and the staff increased with the satisfactory result that the towns are now kept clean and healthy.

Sanitation in towns and villages.

In the villages greater attention is now paid to cleanliness and removal of filth etc. People are not allowed now to throw or gather dirt and filth on the streets and the streets are cleansed by local sweepers. Manure used to be collected in heaps at all vacant spaces all about the village streets. This is now prohibited and the cultivators are enjoined to collect the manure and daily sweepings in convinient places. The village wells are also kept clean. Some of the villages now present a better healthier and more decent appearance. The Talatis, Police Patels, and Vahivatdars are held responsible to keep the villages clean and healthy.

Agriculture and Plantation.

55. Agriculture and plantation require the best attention and care of the administration. The culturable soil throughout the State is mostly fertile. and steps are being taken to improve agriculture by the appointment of an agriculturist as an Abadi Officer. An experimental farm has been started under his direction and cultivators are shown by practical demonstration the advantages of improved method of cultivation and the raising of more paying crops by scientific methods. The State has also started under his supervision mango and Babul plantations on an extensive scale on lands lying unused and both are expected to prove remunerative.

The State gardens are also put under the supervision of this officer and it is hoped he will be able to improve them.

Public Works.

56. There are hardly any decent public buildings and roads in the State. With a view to improve this condition, it is proposed to construct a jail, Police Lines, Dispensaries school buildings, bridges, roads etc. And as a large sum will have to be spent on these works, the programme is spread over a period of 4 or 5 years. To ensure substantial and good work after approved design and scientific structure, the State has recently engaged the services of a Graduate in Civil Engineering. The present incumbent Mr. Vanmalidas P. Parekh is an L. C. E. of the Bombay University and has had long and varied experience of about fifteen years in the line.

During the year under report, the low level bridge over the river Bhadar at Jasdan was started and it is hoped the same will be completed before the rains. This will be a great boon not only to the pedestrians

but to the dumb creatures who had to go over a step gradient with loaded carts.

An Irish bridge over the river Khadkhad is completed and the work of a new road to Atkot is being pushed forward.

Other works also are in progress and will be completed before the end of the financial year.

A suburb for Jasdan.

57. It was found necessary to have a subnrb for the expansion and improvement of the town. A suitable site for the purpose has been selected to the north of the old town, with two main roads running along. This plot was duly consecrated in the presence of the citizens of Jasdan and the Regent Rani Saheb by Shankaracharya Trivikram Tirthji Maharaj who kindly presided over the religious ceremonies then performed. The plot is named after the late Chief and is called Vajsur Gadh.

In order that this new Para may develope into an orderly, neat and healthy suburb, the necessary roads and cross roads of considerable width have been laid out already and the available building sites are set apart in uniform blocks. The buildings in this area will be pacca and to encourage such buildings the State will continue to permit the subjects to secure building stones from State quarries free of Royalty dues.

The State Accounts :— Treasury.

58. The system of accounts and its condition maintained by the State, prior to management was irregular and in a way incomplete. The necessary forms have been introduced and the account is now maintained on the approved system recomended for managed states under the Agency. The old staff of the account office has been trained during this year in the new system and daily as well as monthly accounts are regularly posted under the various Budget heads with the necessary vouchers and chilans to support the entries. The double lock system has been introduced and maintained.

Kothar.

59. The State maintains a Kothar and most of the necessary articles including rations for the Kitchen, prisoners, State animals &c. are supplied from this Kothar. The arrangement is economical, as the necessary supplies are drawn from the State's share of Vaje. Grass and fuel are similarly stored for which separate contracts are given. There was no account maintained of the disbursements made

from the Kothar and the Kothar books contained only the entries showing the receipt of grain and other articles. No balance had ever been struck and tested. The petty supplies were purchased by the Kothari from the local market but the settlement of accounts with the traders and the payment of their bills were inordinately delayed. The supply to the various departments from the Kothar were indented by those concerned as they chose and the system of issuing daily Chits on the Kothar for such supplies was not enforced. All this had to be remidied and the system of supplying nothing without a chit (indent) from the heads of various departments has been introduced and enforced. These chits are checked by the Kothar Controller and nothing is now supplied by the Kothar unless the chit is passed and signed by the Controller. The supplies from the local market or outside are purchased at auctions held in the presence of the Controller. The traders are required to submit their bills regularly and payment is made to them every month after the vouchers are submitted to the Treasury and are passed for payment by the Treasury Officer. A sum sufficient to cover miscellaneous and petty supply bills is sanctioned as Permanent Advance to the Kothar and payments are now made in the first instance from this advance and it is recouped every month by tendering receipted vouchers to the Trearury. Regular accounts are now maintained at the Kothar and there is thus secured a reliable means to check and test the balance of Kothar articles. The Kothar did not maintain a balance sheet. The same has been introduced. Printed forms for registering the daily income and disbursement at the Kothar have been introduced and maintained as recommended by the Hazur Accounts Officer, Kathiawar Agency. The regular books also now contain the account showing receipt, disbursement and balance per each article at the Kothar. The balance is examined, tested and certified by a Committee of local traders every month. It is due to the conscientious and hard work put up by the Kothari Mr. Gopalji that these improvements could be effected. No effort would be spared to introduce and enforce such further improvements as may be found advisable.

The Audit of the State accounts.

60. The Hazur Accounts Officer inspects the State accounts every year and sincere thanks are due to Khan Bahadur F. M. Master for the valuable suggestions he has made for the improvement of the system of accounts both at the Treasury and the Kothar. I am glad to note that he has ben pleased and satisfied with the improvements effected during this year in the system of maintaining the accounts and the preparation of vouchers etc.

61. To prevent cases of encroachment on State lands by the subordinate landholders and others, it is necessary as reported last year to have a complete revenue survey of the whole State. The State Surveyor who is an experienced and loyal hand has to attend to the settlement of boundary dispute with adjoining foreign jurisdictions and the arrears of work to be done being rather heavy, requiring the presence of the surveyor for the greater part of the working months of the year, it was not possible to take the work of Revenue survey in hand this year. Next year, if funds permit, it is hoped to make a beginning. The State Surveyor is charged also with the duty to see that the boundary marks are properly maintained, to renew them where displaced, and to represent the State in boundary dispute with Mulgirassias or adjoining States, Talukas and Thana Circles.

Revenue survey and preservation of boundary.

62. The ancient practice of alienating lands for service seems to have been extensively followed by the Jasdan Chiefs and the Majority of Pasaitas and mounted men and some of the Officials are holders of such alienated lands. In old days when mutual aid and protection against a more powerful enemy was required, these land holders formed a very useful asset of the State and helped to ward off encroachment on State possessions. They attended generally on the person of their lord the Chief and performed, as they do now, such service as they were asked to. They are mostly Kathis and are now utilised as orderlies, message bearers and as guards both in personal service of the Chief and in the villages.

The Alienees.

63. There is a great nuuber of such alienees in the State and their holdings have been neither measured nor demarcated. Cases of encroachment on State lands by alienees and other landholders come to light. In order to set this right it is necessary to measure and check all alienated holdings and to demarcate them with boundary marks, and to definitely settle their liabilities and duties.

Demarcation of Alienated lands.

64. The State has the right, under the agreement with Bhavnagar, to purchase an eight anna share of the Botad Jasdan Section of the Bhavnagar Railway. The option of purchase has to be exercised within 12 years, which period expires in 1925. There is a proposal for the extension of this branch to Rajkot and will be shared by Jasdan with others. The extension promises, besides development of territory and expansion of trade, direct communica-

Botad Jasdan Railway and extensions

tion with the Head Quarters of the Agency and the line is expected then to pay better than it does now.

The storm in June 1920.

65. Kathiawad, along with the rest of the Presidency suffered heavily from the effect of the storm in June 1920. In its severity and duration it was unprecedented and inflicted very heavy damages. It was fortunate indeed that no loss of human life was reported within the limits of this State. But in other respects the damage was severe. Communications were all closed for three days. Telegraph wires refused to work. The telegraph posts in many places on Railway lines and in the interior were felled to the ground and there was no means to convey messages even to the nearest village. An extremely large number of useful trees was uprooted and in many places these blocked the roads for some days together. The houses in Jasdan and the villages, being all of mud, there were few only which remained unscathed by the rain and the wind. Most of the houses exposed to the wind, suffered damage more or less. A few entirely collapsed. The irrigation Tanks and canals also suffered damage. It was estimated at the time that Jasdan suffered damage to the value of Rs. 20000 at least. Later when the Tank water went down in the summer this year, and when it became possible to examine the actual damage to the Tanks, it was detected that the massive Band of mud had in some places been rather badly damaged. Sluice gates and protecting wings were also found to have been damaged requiring repairs before the advent of the next monsoon. The necessary repairs have been effected.

The Census in 1921. A. D.

66. The decennial census came off this year in March 1921. This work was placed in charge of the Deputy Kamdar. The whole State formed a single charge (No. 15). The jurisdictional villages and the Railway stations within State limits, were divided into groups of 16 circles and 180 blocks. The Bhayati Vahivatdar was nominated Charge Superintendent and the work of the supervisors was done mainly by school teachers and Vahivatdars. The local Gujrati knowing men accepted voluntarily to work as enumerators. The final enumeration was made on the night of 18th March 1921. The entire work from start to finish including the preliminary enumeration in February 1921, was done and finished well in time and all returns were submitted to the Deputy Political Agent, Gohilwad according to scheduled dates. The work of checking, collecting and correcting the various returns etc was also well and carefully done. Mr. Narbdashanker, Shirestedar to the Deputy Kamdar worked conspicuously well and hard. The total number

of inhabited houses in the State was registered to be 6658. The total population was registered to be 30633 souls, of which 15687 are males and 14946 females.

The codification and other work will be done at Songadh. Mr. Bhogilal N. Assistant Revenue Officer will be in charge of this work and he will have under him six clerks etc. for slip and codification work.

Visits of distinguished guests.

67. Major H. M. Wightwick the Political Agent Gohilwad Prant paid official visits to the state during the year in July and December 1920 and a brief visit in January 1921. The Agent to the Governor was also pleased to pay a visit to Jasdan on 22nd January 1921 and stayed for two days. Mr. Mayne Principal Rajkumar College, accompanied him. His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb paid a flying visit to Gadh on 12-3-1921.

The personnel of administration.

68. Mr. Nasarwanji P. Damri continued as Administrator upto August 1920 and after the introduction of Regency Administration, he worked for the remaining period as Adviser to the Regent. Mr. Chhelshanker L. Bakshi. B. A. LL., B. continued as Deputy Manager and Sar Nyayadhish. His designation was changed to that of Deputy Kamdar after the Regency. He also worked for the whole year as Treasury officer, Kothar controller, and Educational officer. He worked also as Census Officer of the State. Mr. Becharlal B. Jhala took over charge as Revenue Officer on 19-4-20 and continued as such throughout the year. Towards the close of the year Mr. Vanmalidas P. Parekh L. C. E. was appointed and took over charge as State Engineer from Mr. M. M. Desai L. C. E.

The Regent Rani Saheb.

69. It is due to Rani Saheb Kamribai to mention that she has been evincing sincere interest in all that is for the benifit of the state and the Minor Chief. She appreciates the necessity of improved administration and advancement of the State and is always ready to lend her best influence in matters requiring tactful handling. She had experience of State affairs during the lifetime of her late husband. She has been familiar with much of the general details of State Administration. This stands her in good stead in the proper discharge of her responsibilities as Regent. She has known the weak points of State Administration and therefore appreciates all efforts at improving the old system and raising the efficiency. She has realised the advantages of a well paid and well organised, intelligent and contented state service and has gladly endorsed all proposals to that end. She is an

intelligent and tactful lady and has evinced a strong and firm attitude in correcting and punishing the delinquencies of state servants and thus helped to maintain discipline and increase the efficiency of the administration. She also knows when and how to appreciate the good work done by a state servant. She is willing to adopt new ideas and system of administration for the benefit of the State and its subjects and is capable of taking large views of state administration. It is due to her sincere co-operation and support that it has been possible to take up the scheme for the improvement of the town, to raise the pay of the educational Employees and the police, to secure the abolition of Veth in the case of artizans and day labourers, the mitigation of veth on cultivators and the prohibition against the levy of petty cesses in kind by the Kotwal &c. in Jasdan. The concessions announced in her reply to the citizens' address at the inauguration of Regency administration, would show to some extent, the sincerity and the foresighted intelligence of the Regent Saheba to introduce reforms in the administration and the provision for a mid-wife from her private purse shows the kindly & benevolent motherly interest she takes in her less fortunate, illiterate and ignorant sisters.

CHAPTER II.

Revenue Administration.

70. The State is divided into two principle divisions or Mahals Viz. Jasdan and Vinchhia. Each Mahal is divided into smaller areas for Revenue administration called Tapas. There are in all 7 such sub-divisions or Tapas of which 4 are under Jasdan and 3 under Vinchhia. The Vahivat of each Tapa is done by two Joint Vahivatdars one of whom has generally been a Kathi. The State owns grass vidis which are managed by two special vahivatdars. The vahivatdars are entrusted with purely revenue work and are not invested with civil or criminal powers. They are not allowed to collect directly the revenue dues, which are remitted by the cultivators and others directly to the state treasury under an advise memo from the vahivatdar concerned.

71. All cultivators are tenants at will and have no right of alienating their holding either by way of mortgage or sale, except for such lands as have been absolutely made over to them for irrigation under wells constructed by them at their own cost.

72. The Revenue collections are regulated on the well known bhagbatai system under which the produce is divided between the State and cultivators. The State takes a fourth share in the monsoon crops and a

fifth share in the irrigated crops but vighoti is levied on such crops as sugar-cane, vegitable &c. Santi vero is also levied from the cultivators at varying rates and is recovered in two instalments. The Vaje and Vero collection is based on the chokhabhag system.

Irrigation.

73. There are four irrigation tanks in the State with an estimated maximum capacity of irrigating nearly 22, 700 acres of land. The largest of these tanks is the Alansagar tank near Jasdan. It was constructed in the time of late Darbar Shri Ala Khachar as a relief work in the great famine of 1900 A. D. It has a catchment area of 25 square miles and a capacity to irrigate about 11000 acres of land. The other tanks are the Rajawadla tank capable of irrigating 8500 acres, Panelia 1560 acres and Rewania 1664 acres of land.

Tanks.

Wells.

74. Wells are the other source of irrigation. The State has realised the value of irrigation and bsides constructing tanks given encouragement to the sinking of wells to cultivators by the introduction of the system of granting the ownership right of the well and 15 Vighas of land under it which he could sell or dispose of at will when he sinks a well with his own capital. As a further encouragement to an enterprizing cultivator he is permitted to sink a well on land in the occupation of another provided the latter is unwilling to do so himself and if the operation is sucessful, he receives a plot from the other's land of such extent as could be sufficiently watered from the new well. By this arrangement not only the sinking of new wells is encouraged but the land passes from the hands of less to those of the more enterprizing cultivators. As the cultivator already in occupation has the option to dig the well himself, this practice is not felt as a hardship. The number of wells during the year under report was 1550 of which 1 was newly constructed. The continuous use of tank water has tended to the deterioration of the soil which is due to want of proper drainage and sufficient manure. The wells, where tank water is available had been falling into disuse and the cultivators had reduced the number of bullocks. This had the effect of reducing the supply of manure as well as timely and proper ploughing of the soil which is getting deteriorated. The cultivators have come to realize the danger and it is now being remedied.

75. Special attention has been paid to the raising of food grains as they supply food and fodder as well.

76. The cultivators have realized the benefit of raising rich crop like Sugarcane and there were nearly 253 sugarcane plantations during the year under report. Enterprizing cultivators are trying with different kinds of sugarcane and they are being given every encouragement to improve the crop. The method of preparing Jaggery has also been improved Experiments were made by some of the cultivators to raise Morritius cane and these have well thrived. The question as to which kind of cane produces relatively greater amount of *gol* at less cost has yet to be settled and next year the results will have to be carefully watched and tested. The cultivator would benefit the most if he can thus select the kind of sugarcane which brings him greater return at less cost.

Sugarcane.

77. It is a matter of great regret that cotton which brings in so much money was the most neglected crop. Jasdan which previously used to grow good Canvi cotton and Dhumar Kapas had lapsed to growing only Mathia. The result had been a loss both to the state and the cultivators. Arrangements had been made to secure good seed of Kanvi and Dhumar and the cultivation of Mathia was strictly prohibited. The cultivators were a bit nervous and the Revenue Department could not act with promptitude. As a result many of the cultivators did not grow cotton at all. But what was grown, was Kanvi and Dhumar only. The experience of one season has now convinced the cultivators that it is to their interest to eliminate Mathia and introduce the better and more paying quality. It is expected that all the cultivators will sow Canvi next season.

Cotton.

78. The practice of allowing state cultivators to cultivate alienees' land was found harmful both in the interest of the state and the alienees. The alienees suffered most as the proportion of their share of Vaje compared unfavourably with that of the state. Cultivators naturally neglected the alienee's lands and paid greater attention to state holdings which also suffered when a man had land in excess of what he could reasonably cultivate with the means at his disposal. This practice has now been put a stop to, to the mutual advantage of the state, the alienees and the cultivators.

The system of Upperwadia cultivation stopped.

79. The fields are unprotected by hedges with the result that standing crops are exposed to stray cattle and passers by find it easy to pilfer. Those bordering on country cart tracts, further stand in danger of being cut up by

Encouragement to grow ketki hedges round the fields.

passing carts. The cultivators are induced to put up hedges and ketki is recommended. It has the advantage over an ordinary hedge, of arresting the washing away in fields, besides having a commercial value in as much as they bring in more price than even cotton.

Steps to improve the breed of cattle.

80. The cattle in this part of Kathiawad were once known for their breed and healthy stalwart constitution. The breed has of late been deteriorating and attempts are being made to improve the breed by the introduction of better stallions.

Sale of milch cattle outside jurisdiction prohibited.

81. In order to retain the best local cattle and to guard against depletion of the stock the old state circular dated 19-9-1890 prohibiting the sale and export of milch cattle outside the jurisdiction of the state is revived and strictly enforced.

Provision for fodder.

82. The State used to levy eight annas per santi from the cultivators and the amount so recovered was to form a fund for the supply of fodder to the cattle of the cultivators. This proved of little benefit to the ryots. Since the Agency administration it has been made compulsory to stack surplus fodder. The cultivators having realised the benefit of this system have collected and stacked fodder. This is the first year when fodder has been so conserved, and the cultivators have stacked in all about 721047 maunds (28847080 lbs.) of fodder in 1516 stacks. This system will now be enforced every year and it will be an effective insurance against a fodder famine if the cultivators stick to it.

Provision for human relief.

83. Until very recently the state used to store Juwar in pits, and this stock was greatly serviceable in times of famine requiring human relief. This system has been revived. Last year about 8300 maunds of Juwar were stored. In the report year nearly 11500 maunds have been added.

Uncultivated Land.

84. There were about 1000 vighas of culturable land lying waste at the beginning of the year. Of this 650 vighas have been brought under cultivation. The remaining land is situated far away from the village limits and by the edge of the hills. It is thus a poor soil and difficult to look after during the season. Attempts however are being made to bring these also under cultivation.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

85. This state has formulated certain laws of its own on the model of those in force in the Bhavnager State and Appendix IV gives the list of various regulations thus enacted. But in general the British Indian laws are followed by the State Courts.

Military force.

86. The State maintains no military force and does not possess arms for the use of such force but has five guns of which two are serviceable and are used for purposes of salute only (Appendix III.)

Police.

87 A regular police force has been created since November 1919 and this displaces the irregular force till then recruited annually by officers called Jamadars The sanctioned strength of the police is as under :—

1. Superintendent of police.
2. Two Fouzdars one at Jasdan and the other at Vinchhia.
3. Two Jamadars.
4. Four writing Constables.
5. 86 Constables.

Mounted Police.

88. There is no regular mounted police but the services of 67 Swars are utilized as mounted police. Of these 16 are called Barigars of whom 6 are stipendiary and 10 get pay besides land. The remaining 51 serve with their own horses and render service in lieu of land. These swars do escort duty when the chief or his family members move out of Jasdan.

Arabs.

Besides the regular police and the swars the state maintains the service of 29 Arabs. They are retained as irregular police and do duty as treasury guards and keep watch and ward at the Zanana, palace gates, and the Jamdarkhana. There are also Police Patels and Pasaitas doing

Village Police.

duty as village police and most of the latter enjoy lands in lieu of service. Hitherto no salary was given to a police patel and the whole lot of them was illiterate. These have been replaced now by literate and paid police patels.

The foot police is not yet adequately and properly armed but arrangements are being made to do so. The swars carry their own swords and use state lances on ceremonial occasions. Appendix IV gives the reqnired details of the police force.

89. The work of the police department is shown in Appendix V and is satisfactory. The number of offences this year is a little less than last year. The percentage of convictions for the year under report was 68·6 against 75·7 of last year. The percentage of recoveries of stolen property this year shows improvement over last year it being 34·36 as against 23·78. (Appendix VI) Gida Vadher Rawat a jiwaidar of the state is confirmed as Superintendent of police and is a reliable officer doing conscientious work and is good also at detective work.

Courts of Justice and their powers.

90. Since the introduction of the Regency Administration the Courts of the State exercise the same powers of the Taluka as they did in the lifetime of the late chief as detailed below :—

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

Criminal Justice.

(1) The Magistrate's Court at Vinchhia (powers raised during Agency management from third to those of the second class).

(2) The first class Magistrate's Court at Jasdan with powers to commit cases to the Chief Court of Criminal Sessions Kathiawad.

(3) The Court of the Sar Nyayadhish.

(a) powers to try offences punishable with sentences beyond two years and upto seven years imprisonment.

(b) To hear appeals from the subordinate courts.

(4) The Hazur Court. (Now presided over by the Adviser to the Regent.

[a] Appeals &c. from the subordinate courts.

[b] Full jurisdiction of the Taluka in Criminal Matters.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Civil Justice.

(1) The Court of the Nyayadhish at Vinchhia. This Court was opened last year and hears original suits upto Rs. 500.

(2) The Court of the Nyayadhish at Jasdan hears original suits of the value of Rs. 2000 and under.

(3) The Court of the Sar Nyayadhish.

(a) exercises the full original civil jurisdiction of the Taluka that is, for suits upto Rs. 20000.

(b) hears appeals from the decisions of the subordinate courts.

(c) Exercises original jurisdiction in Giras matters.

(4) The Hazur Court.

Appellate and revisional powers over the decisions of the lower courts and the full jurisdiction of the Taluka in Civil matters.

Appeals to the Agency during Regency.

91. By notification No. 65 dated 2nd November 1920 published at page 327 of the Agency Gazette, the Courts of the Taluka are to exercise the same jurisdiction as above during the regency subject to the condition that a further appeal from the appellate or original decision of the highest court (i. e. the Hazur Court) will lie to the Judicial Assistant in Civil and Criminal matters and to the Agent to the Governor Kathiawad in Political Matters.

The work of the Criminal Courts.

92. The working of the Criminal Courts is detailed in Appendices VIII and IX During the year 140 persons were brought to trial before the 1st class Magistrate at Jasdan and 23 persons before the second class Magistrate at Vinchhia. One was tried by the Sar Nyayadhish Court. Of these 164 persons, 70 were convicted. 3 were committed to the Chief Court of Criminal Justice Kathiawad, 86 were discharged and acquitted and 5 remained to be dealt with.

Work of the Civil Courts.

93. Appendix X gives the details of the original work of the Civil Courts. Since the Administration the people are resorting to the courts with confidence and the number of suits is steadily increasing. The opening of a civil court at Vinchhia affords the needed facility to petty litigants to seek redress in court. The number of original suits in the court at Jasdan this year was 127 as against 82 last year and the number of suits filed in the Vinchhia court was 144. Thus the total number of original suits filed in the several courts including that of the Sar Nyayadhish was 286 as against 91 last year.

Execution of decrees.

94. Appendix XI gives the particulars showing the progress of execution of decrees in the year. It would appear to be satisfactory. The number of applications filed in the year was 49 as against 27 last year in Jasdan and 43 more were presented this year at Vinchhia. In all 92 applications were received. Including the balance remaining from last year, the total number comes to 154 [111+43 for Jasdan and Vinchhia] and of these 98 [77+21] were disposed of during the year.

95. In all 5 appeals were filed during the year in the court of the Sar Nyayadhish and including the balance from previous year the total came to 8. Of these four appeals of the persent year and two of the past year were disposed of. The balance remaining for disposal is two (Vide Appendix XII.)

Appeals.

96. During the year under report three persons were surrendered to the State on extradition and no person was surrendered by this State to other States. No person was surrendered without the intervention of the Agency i. e. by private agreement.

Extradition.

97. There are two lock-ups in the State. Of these one is at Jasdan and the other is at Hingolgadh. This latter serves as an additional accommodation for prisoners, who could not be housed at Jasdan. A new building on the standard model is an absolute necessity. Early steps will be taken to have a new jail constructed at Jasdan and when it is ready, all the prisoners will be confined in one building and the sub-Jail at Hingolgadh would cease. Appendix XIII gives the details about the prisoners etc. in the lock ups.

Jails.

98. Appendices XIV and XV show the necessary details of the registration work in the State. No separate establishment is maintained for this work. The Deputy Kamdar works as Registration Officer.

Registration.

99. There was no regular Municipality in the State and there was no staff till last year to do the work, except one Municipal Secretary at Jasdan. The Municipal Secretary is now provided with the necessary staff of peons, sweepers etc. and they are now doing good work. At Vinchhia arrangements were for the first time made last year to cleanse the town and this year it has been provided with a regular establishment under the supervision of the medical man there. Sanitation now receives greater attention and the towns look more clean and healthy. The Municipal work is put under the supervision of the State Medical Officer, who could well advise in matters of hygene.

Municipality.

CHAPTER IV.

100. The total rainfall during the monsoon of St. 1976 was 21 inches 55 cents. It was above the average of the past five years.

Rainfall.

Wages and Labour.

101. Wages and labour continued to be dear. The high cost of living is partially responsible for keeping the wages so dear.

Prices of Food.

102. Prices of food grains continued to be very high during the greater part of the year and Appendix XVIII shows the details thereof.

Forest.

103. There is no forest in the State though part of it is hilly. There are however Vidis which supply the State great quantity of grass. The average outturn of grass is about 25 to 30 lacs lbs. The State stacks reserve grass which is being utilized during grass famines. It is contemplated to store grass until the total reaches one crore and when that figure is reached, the old grass will be consumed and the stock replaced by fresh grass in rotation. This will ensure a sufficient reserve of good grass against a fodder famine. Last year fifteen lacs were stacked and this year the State has succeeded in stacking 1207464 lbs. more. The total outturn this year was 2215156 lbs. that is nearly two thirds the normal. The balance after stacking, is reserved for the use of the State animals during the year.

Stacking reserve grass.

Plantation.

104. There have been lots of waste lands which could be profitably utilized for growing Babul plantation. It seems never to have struck responsible officers of the State in the past how great an advantage could be secured by a systematic plantation of Babul trees. Besides securing permanent revenue if systematically worked, it would be the means of supplying fuel to the populace, who at present use cowdung for this purpose and deprive the cultivators of one of the best and largest ingredient of manure which could go to enrich the soil. It was also noticed that good mango trees could be grown and there are plots of land now lying unused otherwise in the proximity of water which could be turned into nice mango groves. The efforts to sow and rear Babul Trees were not being properly appreciated. With some pursuasion the cultivators also are induced to grow Babul in their land and the Regent Saheba has now conferred on them the right of full ownership on such trees if they grow on their land. The State tried to put in a hundred thousand seeds. Of the Babuls sown, only 7500 have survived. Mango plantations have been this year successful. Mangoes grafted and others had been sent for and in all 750 trees have been sown

and they are all thriving well and look healthy. Experiments are being tried in respect of other productive fruit trees.

The work of plantation etc. is now placed under an expert hand, the Abadi Officer and it is hoped the experiments will prove successful and secure to the State a permanent source of revenue.

Trade and Manufacture.

105. There is no manufacture carried on in the State and there is no trade worth mentioning. There was one ginning factory at Vinchhia but owing to the owner's death it has recently been removed. If a ginning factory with a press for cotton bales is set up, the two together are bound to secure good dividend on the capital outlay. Inquiries are being now made by traders and it is likely a ginning and pressing factory will be opened next year at Vinchhia.

Stone quarries.

106. There are good quarries of sand stone and even black stone in the State limits and the chunum made here is of an excellent quality. The disabilities due to the imposition of maximum rates of freight on the Botad Jasdan section of the Railway are now removed and it will now be possible to send the stone for sale in competition with others in open market.

Public Works.

107. Appendix XIX will show that Rs, 20313 were spent after original works and Rs. 12157 on repairs the total cost being Rs. 32471.

Post and Telegraph.

108. There is one post office at Jasdan opened on 1st July 1919 There is no Government Telegraph office in the State but it is hoped to have a combined one in near future.

Mint.

109. There is no mint in the State.

General Condition of the people and cattle.

110. The health of the people was satisfactory and so was the condition of cattle both agricultural and others. The details showing the number of each kind of cattle are given in Appendix XX.

Excise.

111. Excise included Opium, Bhang, Ganja and Country Liquor. They fetched Rs. 11408 including the rebate on opium &c. The farm of country liquor fetched Rs. 1352 annually. It was the intention of the late chief to prohibit sale and importation of country liquor within the limits of the Taluka as he had begun to realize the baneful effects of drinking. The farm amount

is insignificant and the State can well afford to forego it. The Rani Saheb is very anxious to have the liquor shops closed at the termination of the present farm at the end of St. 1977 and to carry out the promise she has given at the inauguration of the Regency. A change in the conditions of opium farm has secured to the State a larger and real share of profit than it did in the past the returns being Rs. 9944 as against Rs. 7301 last year.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

112. The total revenue for St. 1976 was Rs. 488202 as against Rs. 443472 last year. The total expenditure came to Rs. 425393 excluding Tagavi advance but includes a refund of Rs. 73279 being the cash belonging to Rani Saheb and which had been added as State money at the time the State was taken under management in June 1919 and also includes Rs. 16965 paid in liquidation of outstanding bills for supplies and articles purchased by the late chief. The financial condition of the State though satifactory is not so flourshing as reports have led others to believe. Instead of allowing to lie unused balance idle, all available surplus cash balance, since the Taluka was taken under management, has been invested in Government securities and has thus secured to the State additional source of income in the shape of interest. The total invested capital comes to Rs. 348200 out of which Rs. 62200 worth of War Bonds &c. were purchased during the life time of the late Chief.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics Medical Relief.

113. There are two dispensaries in the State one at Jasdan and the other at Vinchhia. The Dispensary at Jasdan is in the charge of a qualified and experienced Medical Graduate, Mr. Hiralal J. Lala (L. M. & S.) and that at Vinchhia in charge of an experienced hand who is working there for the last eight years. Both the dispensaries treat out-door patients. At Jasdan 5243 patients were treated during the year under report and 3249 at Vinchhia. The total expense for both the dispensaries came to Rs. 5072. In course of time it is proposed to convert the dispensary at Jasdan into a Hospital with accomodation for 10 in-door patients.

114. Appendix XXIV gives the statistics of births and deaths in the Taluka during the year under report. The number of

Registration of Births & Dealths.

births was 784 and the number of deaths 864 as against 861 and 829 respectively last year. Arrangements have been made for the proper registration of births & deaths and reliable figures are now available.

Vaccination.

115. The Vaccination department is not entrusted to the State and it is being managed by the Agency Surgeon. The State pays its share of expenses to the Agency on this account. The number of persons vaccinated during the year under report was 943.

Chapter VII.

Education.

116. This department is entrusted to the State since 1915 A. D. and was in charge of the Deputy Kamdar, a graduate of the Bombay University and since his taking over charge there has been a steady improvement in the working of the schools. The head master of the Taluka School at Jasdan works as Assistant Educational Officer.

There was one English Middle school at Jasdan last year teaching upto Std. IV and named after the late Darbar Shri Vajsur Khacher. It had 76 pupils on the roll. Another English school was opened at Vinchhia this year and there are 38 pupils there.

There are two Girl-schools in the State one at Jasdan and the other at Vinchhia. The total number of pupils in the Girl's schools was 149. There are 8 boys schools (Vernacular) in the State. The total attendence in those schools being 737. The schools at Galiana and Moti-Aniali were opended during the year as promised last year.

Vernacular Education is free throughout the State and the free studentship in the English Middle schools has been raised from 10 to 25 p. c.

Library.

117. There is no public Library or a reading room in the State but news-papers and periodicals are put on a table in the school for the use of such persons who may care to have a look at them. As yet the public evince little taste for reading either news-papers or books and the question of creating the taste by opening a free reading room will have to be considered.

CHAPTER VIII.

Printing Press.

118. There is no printing press in the State and no News-paper published within the State limits.

Paddock.

119. The State owns a paddock where, horses of Kathi breed are reared. Expert advice is sought, off and on with a view to improving the growth and stamina of the horses.

Hospitality and charity.

Sadavrat.

120. Jasdan is noted from times immemorial for its hospitality and charity. The latter takes the form of sadavrat to all pilgrims and others passing through Jasdan, Vinchhia or Gadh as also the Bawas and Sadhus. Instead of an infirmary the State has adopted the commendable system of giving at their homes gratuitous relief to old and infirm and others destitute of earning their livelihood. Their number is a large one and the charity of the Darbar has saved village begging as also driving such persons to crime which they would otherwise be induced to commit to prevent starvation.

Conclusion.

121. Before concluding this report I have to express my deep gratitude to the Regent Rani Saheb Bai Shri Kamribai for her kind and sympathetic support and firm attitude in carrying out the, by no means, easy problem of the State Administration.

Mr. Chhelshanker Baxi has maintained the same high standard of efficiency and all the heads of departments have worked with a will, to all of whom my best acknowledgements are due.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

Lonavla
20th May 1921.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Jasdan State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year, 1920-21.

No	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Nasarwanji Bezonji Damri Esq.	Administrator, Jasdan Adviser to the Regent Saheba Jasdan.	1—4—20 2—9—20	1—9—20 31—3—21	
2	Chhelshanker L. Bakshi B. A. LL., B	Deputy Manager, Jasdan. Deputy Kamdar, Jasdan	1—4—20 2—9—20	1—9—20 31—3—21	
3	Becharlal B. Jhala.	Revenue Officer.	19—4—20	31—3—21	

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Jasdan State during the year 1920–21.

No.	Description.	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
1	The Criminal Procedure Code (Act V 1889)	Spirit of British Laws, is observed		Spirit of the Corresponding British Indian acts wherever available is applied.
2	The Contract Act (IX of 1872).			
3	The Evidence Act (I 1872)			
4	The Extradition Rules			
5	The Boiler Act			
6	The Whipping Act			
7	The Hindu Law			
8	The Mahomedan Law			
9	The State Penal Code	Enacted for the State.		
10	The Civil Procedure Code			
11	The Limitation Rules	,,		
12	The Court fee Rules	,,		
13	The Game Rules	,,		
14	The Cattle Trespass Act	,,		
15	The Registration Rules	,,		
16	Explosive Substance Act	,,		
17	Animal cruelty Act	,,		
18	Gambling Act	,,		
19	Police Rules	,,		
20	Salt & Abkari Rules	,,		
21	Arms Rules	,,		
22	Revenue Rules	,,		
23	Cutsom New & Revised Rules	,,		
24	Mortgage Rules	,,		

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Jasdan State, during the year 1920-21

Arms of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Remarks
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men					
			Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers	Native Commissioned officers	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are five guns of which two are serviceable only.	...	...	...	...	...	The guns are used for purposes of salute only
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Artillerly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
Imperial Service Troops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, descipline, and education of the Police Force in the Jasdan State, during the year 1920–21.

Description of Office	Number	Pay of Grade	Total cost yearly	Punishments			Rewards.		Education		Remarks.
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
Superintendent of Police	1	25+15	480	0	0	0	0	0	Educated	0	gets land
Jasdan Fouzdar	1	40+12	624	0	0	0	0	0	,,	0	in Jiwai.
Vinchhiya Fouzdar	1	30+12	504	0	0	0	0	0	,,	0	
Jasdan Jamadar	1	20	240	0	0	0	0	0	,,	0	
Vinchhiya Jamadar	1	20	240	0	0	0	0	0	,,	0	
Writing constables	4	15	720	0	0	0	0	0	,,	0	
Full Naik	6	*13	876	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	* Increment
Lance Naik	1	*12	134	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	of one rupee
First class Constables	19	*11	2318	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	per head
Second class Constables	50	*10	5500	2	0	2	0	0	7	0	from
Pagi	1	10	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1-2-1921
Arab's Jamadar	3	18	648	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Arabs	28	12	3792	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	
Swars	25	161-14-2	1942-10-0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	
Pasaitas & Swars	39	Enjoying lands.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	181		18138-10-0								

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Jasdan State, during the year 1920-21.

Name of State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage of convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jasdan Fouzdar	51	49	57	79	57	77	41	52	14	25	75·7	68·6	75·7	70·23	Three are awaiting trial at the end of the year.
Vinchhia Fouzdar	24	11	13	7	13	6	12	6	0	0					
Total...	75	60	70	86	70	83	53	58	14	25					

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property Stolen and amount of recoveries in the Jasdan State during the year 1920-21.

Name of State.	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen		Remarks.
	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jasdan Fouzdar	1805-10-0	1135-1-9	289-2-0	884-6-0	23·78	34·36	
Vinchhia Fouzdar	625-10-0	2310-8-0	289-1-0	300-0-0			
Total,..	2431-4-0	3445-9-9	578-3-0	1184-6-0			

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Jasdan State, during the year 1920-21.

No.	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during the past year.	No. of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Capital punishment	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from the past year.	Committed during the present year	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	„ 2 to 3 months.	„ 3 to 6 months.	„ 6 to 12 months.	„ 1 to 2 years.	„ 2 to 3 years.	„ 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.			
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Murder	0	1	1	86	93	164	70	3	4	9	32	18	4	70	86	0	0	11	5	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	Three committed to the Court of Judicial Assistant Kathiawar
2	Grevious Hurt	0	2	2																											
3	Hurt	0	22	22																											
4	Dacoity	0	0	0																											
5	Robbery	0	0	0																											
6	Theft by house breaking	0	3	3																											
7	Theft	1	25	26																											
8	Others	4	91	95																											
	Total...	5	144	149																											

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1920-21.

Number.	Name of Courts	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
				Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1919-20*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
		Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court.	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
2	Nyayadhish Court Jasdan	87	77	2	76	19	38	5	0	128	140	43	26	65	3	0	3	
3	Vinchhia Magistrate Court.	9	16	0	3	11	8	0	1	12	23	11	6	4	0	0	2	
		98	95	2	80	30	46	5	1	142	164	54	32	70	3	0	5	

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Jasdan State, during the year 1920-21

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	*Number of persons and cases.*																		Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further inquiry &c. ordered.		Pending				
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.												
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur Court	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sir Nyayadhish Court	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Civil work–Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the courts of the Jasdan State, during the year 1920-21.

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year.									Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs. 1000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex-parte,	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court	1	2	1	1	2	3	...	...	2	3	9548-11-6	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...		9548-11-6	...	
2	Nyayadhish Court Jasdan	7	12	82	127	89	139	77	126	12	13	9500-14-6	...	124	3	98	23	3	3	...	2	75	15	34	8474-5-0	y.m.d 0-1-1	
3	Nyayadhish Court Vinchhia	...	...	...	144	...	144	...	137	..	7	7880-8-11	1	143	...	123	21	0	...	...	52	24	15	46	7007-8-8	0-1-1	
	Total...	8	14	83	272	91	286	77	263	14	23	26930-2-11	1	268	3	221	44	3	4	...	54	99	30	80	25030-9-2		

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Civil work--Results of applications for execution of decrees filed in the courts of the Jasdan State during the year 1920-21

Number.	Tribunals.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for 1920-21	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year	Value. for 1920-21	Past year	Present year	Value. for 1920-21	Past year.	Present year.	Value. for 1920-21	Past year.	Present year.	Value. for 1920-21	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 1 year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Sir Nyayadhish Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Nyayadhish Court Jasdan...	15	20	5541-8-5	27	49	4626-4-6	42	69	1016 7-12-11	22	55	7526-8-11	20	14	2641-4-0	10	1	3	
3	Dc. Vinchhiya...	0	0	0	0	43	2983-8-10	0	43	2983-8-10	0	21	1286-13-1	0	22	1696-11-9	22	0	0	

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Civil work—Number and result of appeals in Civil suits in the Jasdan State, during the year 1920-21.

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year		Total.		Disposed of during the year		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year		How disposed of										Average duration.		Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for re-trial		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of				
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Hazur Court	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	51-0-0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	y.m.d. ...	y.m.d.	
Sir Nyayadhish Court	0	1	2	5	2	6	1	4	0	2	1125-0-0	514-5-4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0-0-10	0-4-15	

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Jasdan State, during the year 1920-21.

Stations	No. of prisons	Number of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jasdan	2	19	52	53	71	15·57	20·85	6	3394-15-0	4·85	No mortality.

Jasdan 7th April 1921

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing the details of registration of Documents in the Jasdan State, during the year 1920-21.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of Documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused		Document remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Jasdan	38	30	31	28	2	0	2	1	2	1	1	...	38	30	11525-0-0	10134-0-0	...	...	...	...	

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Jasdan State, during the year 1920-21.

Description	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks
	Number of deeds.	Value of Property			Fees realized			Number of deeds.	Value of Property			Fees realized			
		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.		Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
Right of Immoveable property	31	9715	0	0	211	3	0	28	7259	0	0	177	11	3	
Immoveable property	2	300	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wills	2	700	0	0	32	15	6	1	2500	0	0	25	8	0	
Cash rights	2	810	0	0	17	10	0	1	375	0	0	9	2	9	
Miscellaneous	1	0	0	0	6	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total..	38	11525	0	0	276	0	3	30	10134	0	0	212	6	0	

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure of Municipalities in the Jasdan State, during the year 1920–21

Name.	Opening Balance on 1st April. 1920	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March 1921	Remarks.
		Past year	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Jasdan	0	0	0	0	4116—0—0	3578–15–10	...	No municipalcess is levied from the people as these expenses are borne by the State.

Jasdan 7th April 1921

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Jasdan State, during the year 1920–21.

Stations	April 1920		May 1920		June 192		July 1920		August 1920		September 1920		October 1919		November 1919		December 1920		January 1921		February 1921		March 1921		Total.		Total of past year.		Average of the past 5 years.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents	Inches.	Cents.	Inches	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
Jasdan	...	34	2	69	7	58	4	08	4	22	1	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	55	28	34	25	90	

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to price of staple food grains during the year 1920-1921.

No	Articles.	Rate per Rupee during March 1920. Bengali sheers per Ruppee.	Rate per Rupee during March 1921. Bengali sheers per Rupee	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bajri	8	7½	
2	Juwari	11	10	
3	Wheat	6½	7	

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Statement showing Expenditure on Public Works, during the year 1920–21 carried out in the Jasdan State.

Description of works.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total	Remarks.
	Original	Repairs.	Total	Original.	Repairs.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Irrigation	...	2927-8-8	2027-8-9	...	...	...	2927-8-8	
Roads	7123-9-10	185-11-5	7309-5-3	...	...	...	7309—5—3	
Causeway on Khad Khad	1977-11- 0	...	1977-11-10	...	...	...	1977-11-10	
Causeway on Bhadar	5977-11-6	...	5977-11-6	...	...	...	5977—11—6	
Retaining wall and Anand Villas Garden	1211-13-6	...	1211—13-6	...	...	...	1211-13-6	
Bunds to new Khalawad	1639-8-0	...	1639-8-0	...	...	...	1639—8—0	
Miscellaneous Buildings	2383-6-6	9044-8-6	11427-15-0	...	...	...	11427-15-0	
Total...	20313-13-2	12157-12-7	32471-9-9	...	...	...	32471-9-9	

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

Statement showing Agricultural stock in the Jasdan State during the year 1920–21.

District	Year.	Horses and Cattle									Ploughs		Carts		Remarks
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes. Male	Buffaloes. Female	Horses	Mares	Colts and Fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	with 2 bullocks	with 4 bullocks	Riding	Load carrying	
Jasdan	1920–21	9046	9899	749	4142	175	365	169	618	35360	2970	18	165	1328	

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Jasdan State, during the year 1920-21

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Toddy.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jasdan	1	1465-0-0	2	944-0-0	1	39-0-0	...	...	4	2448-0-0	

Jasdan 7th April 1921

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXII

Particulars of receipts and expenditure for St. 1976 in the Jasdan State (1-11-19 to 31-10-20).

No.	Receipts.	Rs.
	Opening Balance	405196
1	Land Revenue	388978
2	Local Cess	9592
3	Sale proceeds of land	1229
4	Opium Revenue...	9944
5	Abkari Revenue...	1504
6	Jama etc. from Bhayats	2444
7	Customs Receipts...	27658
8	Forest Receipts...	12709
9	Judicial Receipts...	6578
10	Educational Fees	802
11	Guaranteed Rights	949
12	Extraordinary Receipts	38
13	Other Receipts	26591
14	Tagavi	43630
	Grand Total...	5,32,626
	grand total including opening balance	9,37,822

No.	Expenditure.	Rs.
1	Darbari expenses...	93,510
2	Tribute	13,474
3	Extraordinary charges	6,383
4	Administration charges	47,761
5	Revenue Department	8,539
6	Judicial Department	2,483
7	Educational Department	7,665
8	Military (sibandhi)	...
9	Police	24,129
10	Jail	3,395
11	Dispensary (vaccination)	5,565
12	Forest department	20,660
13	Public Works Repairs	35,282
14	Paddock stables etc	31,508
15	Dharmada	20,444
16	Guaranteed Rights	713
17	Paid in liquidation of debts	16,965
18	Miscellaneous	8,715
19	Nazrana	...
20	Purchase of lands	...
21	Refund	73,279
22	Relief works	...
23	Bardasi (b)	4,923
24	War Fund	...
	Expenditure Total...	425393
	Tagavi advance	1450
	~~Grand total~~ ...	426843

Closing balance 5,10,979

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

Grand total 9,37,822

APPENDIX XXIII

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Jasdan State, during the year 1920-21

No.	Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
1	Jasdan Dispensary	5243	...	...	...	...	...	4123-12-4	74·9	
2	Vinchhia Dispensary	3279	...	...	...	...	...	947-14-4	54·6	
	Total...	8522	...	...	...	...	...	5071-10-8	129·5	

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Statement showing Vital Statistics of the Jasdan State, for the year 1920-21

Name	Population	Births.		Increase	Decrease	Deaths.		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1919-20	1920-21			1919-20	1920-21			1919-20	1920-21	1919-20	1920-21	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Jasdan	30633	861	784	...	77	829	864	35	0	28·81	25·59	27·74	28·2	

Jasdan 7th April 1921

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.

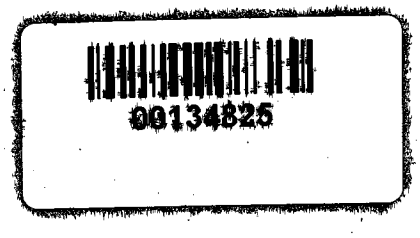
APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Jasdan State, during the year 1920-21.

Number of Schools.		Description of Schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks
1919-1920	1920-1921		1919-1920	1920-1921	1919-1920	1920-1921	High Schools.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	
1	2	Darbarshri Vajsur Khachar English Middle School ...	53	76	38	69·3	0			
2	2	Girl's school (Gujarati). ...	153	149	88·1	91	0	1221—7—5	6443—10—11	
6	8	Boy's School (Gujarati). ...	550	737	395·8	537·7	0			

Jasdan 7th April 1921.

NASARWANJI BEZONJI
Adviser to the Regent,
Jasdan State.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